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U.S. Department of Agriculture



1872-1925

**CROMWELL
GARDENS**

A. N. PIERSON, INC.

**CROMWELL
C O N N.**

Read Before Ordering

ORDER EARLY. We ask you to co-operate by ordering early. It will enable us better to prepare for the spring trade, and will facilitate prompt dispatch at the required time.

CORRESPONDENCE. We endeavor to answer all correspondence, but, owing to the pressure of business during the spring, we request that questions be clearly and concisely stated.

CASH WITH ORDER. Kindly send money sufficient to cover the entire bill. We do not make shipments C. O. D. unless remittance has been made on account, to guarantee acceptance.

NO REPRESENTATIVES. Do not pay cash to anybody representing this Company. We have no agents except our regular salesmen.

REMITTANCES. Remittances should be made by post-office money order or by New York draft. If money is sent, the letter should be registered. All prices quoted in this list are strictly net. All checks must be made payable to A. N. Pierson, Inc.

CREDIT. If credit is desired, give references and allow us time to look them up.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. Give your name, post-office, county and state, and the name of your nearest express office to which shipment is to be made.

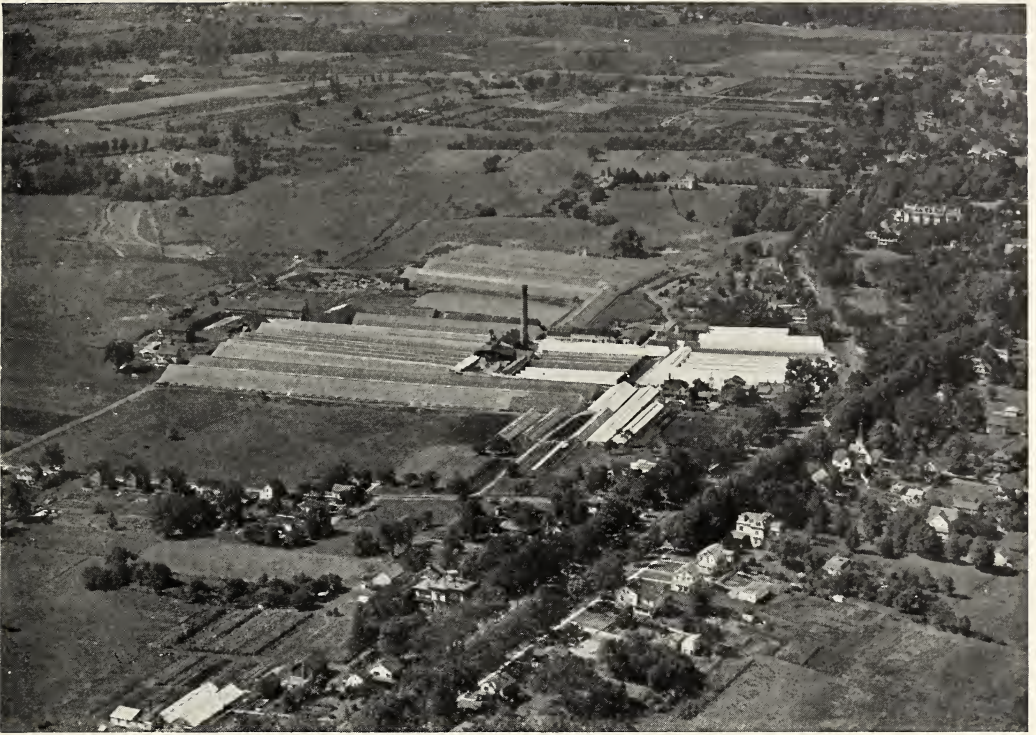
ERRORS. Keep a copy of your order. We aim to have our orders correctly filled. Where we are at fault, we make satisfactory correction.

QUANTITIES. Three of a variety will be sold at the dozen rate, 25 of a variety will be sold at the 100 rate, 250 of a variety will be sold at the 1,000 rate. One plant of a variety will be sold only at the single plant price. Expense in collecting, from over an extensive area, orders for one plant of a kind makes it necessary that single plants be paid for as single plants regardless of the total number purchased.

NON-WARRANTY. We aim to give the best possible service and to ship stock that will be up to our high standard of excellence. We endeavor to keep varieties true to name, but do not guarantee this, nor do we in any way guarantee the success of the grower purchasing the stock offered in this catalogue.

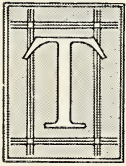
WE RESERVE THE RIGHT to duplicate shipment of any plant that fails to grow after being planted by us. We do not agree to replace the following year losses caused by winter conditions.

LOCATION. Cromwell is situated on the west bank of the Connecticut River, three miles above Middletown and twelve miles below Hartford. Our greenhouses are on the main automobile road and our nurseries about half a mile above the office on the same road.



Airplane view showing lower plant. Nursery is in the distance

1872-1925



THE SPRING OF 1925 is the fifty-third anniversary of the modest beginning made in Cromwell by Mr. A. N. Pierson, the founder of, and now the President of, the firm of A. N. Pierson, Inc. A half century has brought many changes to the world in which we live. It has brought into being nearly every invention that makes the present day a generation of comfort and convenience, if not one of luxury. Love of flowers is inherent in all the human family, and love of flowers has grown to such an extent that the word "luxury" no longer applies. Flowers have become a necessity of modern life, and today the finer instincts demand from the greenhouses of America their finest products to satisfy the craving of nature for that which is natural—and nothing is more beautiful or more natural than flowers.

The demand has increased and A. N. Pierson, Inc., have kept pace with it. The love of home planting in America is in its infancy, but that, too, will grow as the love of flowers has grown, and America will be made beautiful to satisfy the same inherent love of nature that has created the flower industry. So our Nursery Department has come into existence, and, to the lover of trees and flowers and shrubs, Cromwell Gardens will make an interesting spot to visit. The location is ideal and the country about this old New England town on the Connecticut River is also beautiful. You will, we feel sure, be repaid if you visit Cromwell Gardens.

A half century of growth as an industry has taught us many lessons which have been carried out in our business policies. We do not aim to grow all the novelties of the plant and the flower world, being, first of all, forced by the necessity of business to grow that for which there is an active demand. We have learned that too many varieties as, for example, in roses for the garden, usually mean a lot of inferior sorts which merely detract the proper attention from those which are worth while. We have learned to value new customers, but we have also learned to value the good-will of old friends above price, and they have been coming back to us year after year as the half century has turned. If we should tell you that we have a record of having sold to one retail store almost without missing a day during the past fifty years, you must realize as we do that these ties would be hard to break and that the friendships of this long period will never be broken. We have given our best to New England and to the northeastern states. They are our home territory. We prefer the good-will of the East because we can reach these people with our product.

It must be recognized, however, that A. N. Pierson, Inc., is a mammoth greenhouse establishment devoted primarily to the production of cut-flowers, principally Roses, for the retail stores of the East. Over 300,000 Roses grown for cut-flowers produced 6,500,000 cut Roses during 1924.

The growing of young Roses for greenhouse culture in 1924 totalled 1,200,000 plants. The growing of outdoor Roses on *Rosa multiflora japonica* to the extent of 100,000 annually is no small item in the year's work. A carefully run department expense account has eliminated many departments as the years have passed, the policy being to grow only such plants as can be sold at a profit at prices that are reasonable.



Airplane view looking northeast, showing the two greenhouse plants. The Connecticut River is in the distance



Hardy Roses

Of all the plants that are grown in the garden, none give as much pleasure and satisfaction as does the Rose. The Hybrid Tea Roses supply an abundance of flowers all summer; the Climbing Roses make a luxuriant growth and give a wealth of beauty during the early summer; while the Hybrid Perpetuals still make June the month of Roses because of the tremendous amount of large fragrant blooms they produce at that time.

There is hardly a garden that will fail to produce good Roses of some kind. In the following lists will be found the cream of the Rose varieties—the sorts that have proved most successful in the American climate.

Where and How to Grow Roses

In order to have Roses thrive, plant them in a position exposed to the sun all day, but which is protected from severe winds; that does not get the drip from house eaves, and that is not robbed of moisture by tree roots. Roses will thrive in any well-drained soil that is "sweet," having an alkaline reaction. A little lime will insure soil sweetness. Spade the ground deeply, working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted stable-manure, for Roses are gross feeders. If manure is not available, decayed vegetable matter, such as rotten leaves, will serve equally well. Before smoothing the ground, scatter three or four handfuls of bone-meal over each square yard, raking it into the soil.

Planting. Our hardy Ideal Size Roses can be planted as soon as all danger of heavy frosts is past (about May 15), and from then on throughout the entire summer. We can ship earlier, if desired, to sections where earlier planting is possible.

When planting, the ball of earth surrounding the roots should be placed about 2½ inches below the surface level of the soil—the soil filled in level with the ball and carefully firmed. Water can now be applied, and, when thoroughly saturated, the remaining soil can be filled in, firmed, and leveled. Spring planting is the safest in our section.

Summer Cultivation. Cultivate the ground about the Roses once a week or after each rain, in order to conserve the soil-moisture. Should there be a drought, water the ground thoroughly and stir

the surface soil as soon as the earth is dry enough. If manure is available, watering weekly with manure water will help the plants wonderfully.

Insects and Diseases. Dust the Roses frequently with a sulphur dusting mixture. Use nine parts of regular dusting sulphur, which can be secured from seed-stores, and one part of powdered arsenate of lead. Mix them thoroughly before applying with a dust-gun. This combination will control all the chewing insects, except the Rose chafer, as well as black-spot and mildew.

In selecting varieties for propagation and sale, we have, with very few exceptions, selected those with disease-resistant foliage. Exceptions to this rule are few and these are nearly disease-resistant. However, we recommend that all the bushes be dusted to prevent mildew.

For sucking insects, such as the aphids and the leaf-hoppers, spray, when the insects first appear, with any of the tobacco extracts, following the manufacturer's directions carefully. To insure sticking and spreading, add one ounce of soap to each gallon of the diluted material.

The Rose scale is easily controlled by spraying with an oil spray, such as Scalecide or Sunoco spraying oil, in late spring, just before growth starts.

The best remedy we can suggest for the Rose chafer is arsenate of lead. To one gallon of water add two ounces of powdered arsenate of lead and two tablespoonfuls of cheap molasses. The sweetening is necessary to induce the beetle to eat the arsenate of lead.

Pruning. Without pruning, large, long-stemmed blooms cannot be grown. The Hybrid Perpetuals may be pruned just as early in the spring as the weather permits, removing all weak shoots and side growths and cutting back the remaining wood to two to eight eyes. The more severe the pruning, the larger the individual blooms. The Hybrid Teas and Teas are better pruned in April, after growth starts, when the weak and dead wood is more easily distinguished. Prune as recommended above, cutting back the weaker growing varieties the hardest and the strong-growing sorts not so severely as it will tend to produce blind wood. The Polyantha Roses need only the thinning out of the weaker shoots and a slight cutting back of the tips. The Climbing Roses require the removal of all wood two years old or older. This is best done after the plants are through blooming.

Winter Protection. Anyone can successfully grow Roses almost anywhere in the United States, provided one cares enough about them to go to a little extra trouble. The Hybrid Perpetuals are hardy without much covering throughout most of New England. However, they will thrive and bloom better if earth to the depth of 8 to 12 inches is banked up around the base of the canes. The extra-long canes should be cut back to about 3 feet, to prevent their swaying about in the high winter winds.

To carry Hybrid Teas through the winter requires more protection. The American Rose Annual gives many successful experiences. At Auburn, N. Y., the weak canes are removed, stakes with nails in them (to act as hooks) are driven into the ground, the canes bent over and held in place by the nails. After the ground freezes, the canes are covered with burlap. Farther north they may be successfully carried over by laying the canes down, covering them 8 to 10 inches deep with soil, over which a 2-foot layer of leaves is placed; brush, cornstalks or similar material are used to hold the leaves in place. Particularly tender varieties, like Los Angeles, have been very successfully grown outdoors in New England because the grower dug up the plants and buried them below frost-line during the winter.

The canes of the Climbing Roses, where they need protection, may be bundled together and wrapped in straw. Farther north, where they will not withstand the winters, they will come through with protection. Lay the canes down, putting about them a box filled with dry leaves from hardwood trees. A tight roof should be placed on the box, for if the leaves become wet the canes will rot. Should the canes be too stiff to bend over, drive a stake beside the plants, bending the canes down and tying them to it, then box as described.

Rose Gardens. If you are anticipating planting a large Rose garden, we urge you to consult an expert who is familiar with each variety, for there are so many things to consider, including how to use the different varieties and which will thrive in a particular locality or latitude.

We do not substitute. We accept orders only to the amount of the plants growing on our place. If, however, circumstances over which we have no control should reduce our stock, the varieties desired being no longer available, we will write to you, suggesting an equally good or better variety of the same color, but it will not be shipped to you until we have your permission. If you will allow the substitution, we ask that you so advise us when ordering.





Top, RED RADIANCE; Middle, MRS. CHARLES BELL; Lower, RADIANCE

Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Roses

The ideal Rose plant for outdoor gardens is grafted on a life-giving stock that will make strong root-growth below ground, thus insuring a vigorous development of wood above ground.

Cromwell Gardens Ideal Roses are grafted on seedling *Multiflora japonica* stocks in the greenhouse two winters before their sale, grown in 4- or 4½-inch pots, and held cold and dormant during the winter preceding shipment. They are well established, all ready to put in the ground and start growth. They will bloom in a short time because there has been no setback from the transplanting, nor have they lost any feeding-roots.

Cromwell Gardens Ideal Roses are different from the ordinary pot-grown sorts: they do not have heavy roots twisted into pots, but have a potful of fibrous roots, ready to produce a free growth in a shorter time than field-grown plants.

Cromwell Gardens Ideal Roses will be ready to ship as soon as weather conditions permit planting, but we advise avoiding the late frosts by planting after May 1.



Why We Graft on Multiflora Japonica Stock

There is only one reason—*Multiflora japonica* is the *best stock*, therefore we use it. It is ideal because of its wonderful fibrous root-system; it promotes a more vigorous, healthier growth; the plants grafted on it are more easily established in the garden; and there is less loss from plants grafted on it than with other stocks, or when own-root plants are used; it seldom suckers—you will not have to dig and cut off the thorny suckers that start up from the roots of most budded Roses. Practically all the Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea, and Tea Roses make a better growth and produce more bloom when grafted on *Multiflora japonica* stock.

We have had many years of Rose experience, and have learned from satisfied customers that the type of plant we grow is the kind that gives satisfaction. Not all budded, field-grown stock will live—there is an unavoidable loss, caused by the difficulty in filling orders when both the planting-date and the shipping-date of the order are identical. With this Ideal type, we can ship a perfect plant at any time—one that will live and bloom. Because of its heavy fibrous root-system and smaller size, the customer's express charges are less than are the carrying charges on a pot-grown field plant. It is a better article in a smaller package for less money.



PREMIER ROSE. See page 12

Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Roses, continued

To summarize the Rose industry, as applied to outdoor Roses: We find too many varieties have been grown; that many of the "just-as-good" type in commerce are not worth the waste of labor and printer's ink their introduction has caused. We shall further reduce the number of Rose varieties that we grow in 1925; the reduction will be to a common-sense standard that will be noteworthy.

We shall grow 100,000 plants for 1925, not less than 5,000 plants of a variety. All will be grafted on Multiflora japonica stock and grown in the Ideal size only—4½-inch pots. The varieties have already been chosen and grafted. They will include only those which, by trial by the true garden enthusiast, have proved to be bloom-producers, and which, by our experience, we know are loved by the public. They are sorts that we can grow into real plants by ordinary care; they are sorts which you, with ordinary care, can grow and receive a real crop of bloom as your reward. Are we right? Think it over!

As a guide to the number of blooms one plant may be expected to produce, provided the cultural directions given on page 27 have been reasonably closely observed, we have taken from the bloom records of Rose-Test Gardens, as reported in the "American Rose Annual," the number of blooms produced and inserted them after the descriptions.

PRICES OF IDEAL SIZE, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, 75 cts. each,
3 for \$2, \$7.50 per doz.

DESCRIPTION OF ABBREVIATIONS OF CLASSIFICATION OF VARIETIES

HP., Hybrid Perpetual; HT., Hybrid Tea; T., Tea; Per., Pernetiana; Ben., Bengal.

The Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses

These are, in many ways, the most satisfactory Roses to grow. While not quite so hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, their all-summer blooming habit more than pays for the necessary protection one should give them over winter. Their wondrous colors, varying from white through every imaginable shade of pink to deepest maroon, have recently been augmented by the Pernetianas, producing blooms with wonderful coppery shadings, the result of the introduction of Austrian Brier blood in the Hybrid Teas.

White

Angelus. HT. Large, long-pointed buds that open to full white blooms, with high creamy centers, are borne on long, strong stems. A very satisfactory Rose under glass, and judging from its parentage, should give excellent results as a garden plant. Ideal size.

Double White Killarney. HT. Very similar to Killarney, from which it is a sport. Perfectly shaped, large, long-pointed buds opening to large fragrant blooms of pure white, borne on long stems. Plant a vigorous grower; must be protected from mildew. A free bloomer—25 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. HT. An old favorite Rose of many years' standing. Large, very double, sweetly fragrant, creamy white flowers borne on long stems. The plants make a moderate growth and are extremely hardy, being well adapted to the New England climate. An abundant, continuous bloomer until frost—35 to 45 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Eleventh on the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Bush Rose list. Ideal size.

Mrs. John Cook. HT. Named in honor of his wife by the originator, the veteran rosarian, John Cook. Large, deep cup-shaped, but long-pointed, exquisitely fragrant flowers of white, suffused with delicate pink, the pink being more in evidence during cooler weather. The large flaky petals are of splendid texture and well rounded form. A vigorous plant, branching continually from the base. Large leathery foliage. A free bloomer—25 or more flowers a season. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size.



Miss Cynthia Forde. See page 11



COLUMBIA ROSE



Lady Alice Stanley

White Tea Roses, continued

Panama. HT. Long-pointed, medium-sized pink buds, opening to large, globular, double, slightly fragrant blooms of dainty peach-pink with reverse of petals creamy-white. Plant is a moderate grower of bushy habit, with disease-resistant foliage. A free, continuous bloomer—25 flowers from June to September. Prune to 5 eyes. Silver Medal, American Rose Society. Ideal size.

Pink and Blended

Columbia. HT. A universal favorite of American origin. Large, fully double blooms of a pleasing shade of rose-pink, deepening as the flower matures, and borne on long, strong stems. The plant is vigorous and upright. A free, continuous bloomer—25 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

Commonwealth. HT. One of the newer Roses that will give much pleasure. Large, open, double deep pink blooms, borne on medium-long stems. Of upright, vigorous growth, with leathery, disease-resistant foliage and few thorns. An abundant, continuous bloomer—30 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. HT. One of the popular Roses, bearing, on long, strong stems, very large, decidedly fragrant, carmine-pink blooms, with silvery white reflex. Vigorous plants with dark green, leathery foliage that mildews slightly. A free bloomer until frost—30 to

40 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. In the American Rose Society's Referendum, it stood eleventh on the New England's "Favorite Dozen" Bush Rose list. Ideal size.

Killarney Brilliant. HT. A charming Rose for any garden, and a sport of the very popular Killarney. The very large, brilliant pink flowers, almost crimson in sunshine, have a strong tea fragrance. An excellent cut-flower. A free bloomer—30 to 40 flowers from June till frost. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

La Tosca. HT. A desirable variety for garden decoration and hedges. The medium-sized, mildly fragrant blooms are silvery pink, shading deeper at center. Vigorous plants, with glossy foliage that mildews slightly. A profuse bloomer—55 to 60 flowers. For a large bloom, prune to 6 eyes. In midseason, the 3-foot, or more, canes should be cut back a foot or so to insure fall blooms; if grown for garden decoration and hedges, remove the dead wood only. Ideal size.

Lady Alice Stanley. HT. One of the finest garden Roses, and one of the best for cut-flower use. Large ovoid buds, opening to large, full, fragrant blooms, with petals deep coral-rose outside, pale flesh inside, flushed slightly deeper pink, borne on medium-long, strong stems. Vigorous growing, upright, bushy plants with few thorns. Abundant, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant foliage. A free, continuous bloomer—30 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.



Lady Ursula. See page 11

Pink and Blended Tea Roses, continued

Lady Ashtown. HT. A thoroughly dependable Rose. Large, long-pointed buds that open to very large, deep rose-pink, fragrant blooms shading yellow at base. Vigorous-growing, bushy plants with large glossy foliage. A free bloomer till frost—25 flowers. Prune to 4 eyes. Ideal size.

Lady Ursula. HT. One of the most decorative pink Roses. Large, slightly fragrant, flesh-pink flowers, borne singly or several together, on long, strong stems. Vigorous plants that bloom freely till frost—25 to 35 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. HT. A remarkably good all-round garden Rose, bearing large, full, double carmine-rose blooms, shaded salmon, deeper at the base. Very vigorous plants. A profuse, continuous bloomer till frost—50 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size.

Mme. Butterfly. HT. One of the newer Roses. A sport of Ophelia with all the various colorings of that beautiful Rose intensified—the yellow at the base of petal stronger and the pink shades richer in color, making a lovely blending of bright pink, apricot and gold. A vigorous plant and a profuse bloomer until frost if kept growing (50 flowers), in fact, surpassing the parent, and these features alone recommend it to all. Foliage, stem, and flower are all Ophelia—improved and glorified. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

Killarney
Brilliant

Kaiserin
Augusta Victoria

Mrs. Aaron
Ward

Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. Portland, Ore., revels in the abundant bloom of this Rose every summer, for thousands of plants border its streets. The unusually beautiful flowers are satiny pink, with brighter center, have a distinctive fragrance, and are borne on long stems. Plants vigorous, upright, bushy, with disease-resistant foliage. An abundant bloomer—about 40 flowers. Prune to 4 eyes. Ideal size.

Miss Cynthia Forde. HT. A very desirable garden Rose. The medium to large, full blooms are deep brilliant rose-pink, shading to an attractive light rosy pink, are delightfully fragrant, and borne on long, strong stems. A vigorous plant with disease-resistant foliage. Free bloomer—25 to 30 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size. See illustration, page 8.

Mme. Jules Grolez. HT. This is a very desirable garden Rose. The sweetly fragrant, medium-sized, deep rose-pink blooms are borne on good stems in profusion until frost—40 to 50 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

There is nothing that can take the place of the Rose, and nearly every home-ground has room for at least a few. Therefore, why not start a small Rose-garden, or, better yet, why not give Rose plants as birthday or anniversary tokens?

Gross an
Teplitz



Mme. Butterfly. See page 11

Pink and Blended Tea Roses, continued

Mrs. Charles Bell. HT. This delightful Rose, a sport of Radiance introduced by us, has become exceedingly popular. It is one of the best garden Roses grown. Very beautiful, large, full open blooms of lovely shell-pink on salmon background. More superior in growth to Radiance and as profuse a bloomer—50 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller. HT. Unusually large, slightly fragrant, globular flowers of soft pearly blush, shaded salmon, the outside of the petals clear vermillion-rose, shading lighter. The waved margins of the petals produce a full bloom effect when first opening. Plants vigorous growers of upright habit, with disease-resistant foliage. A free, continuous bloomer—20 to 25 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

Ophelia. HT. One of the most fragrant Hybrid Teas and one of the most beautiful for cut-flower use. The medium-sized, salmon-pink blooms, shaded rose, are borne on long, stiff stems, and are not affected by the hot summer weather. The vigorous, upright plants have leathery, disease-resistant foliage. An abundant bloomer all summer—40 to 45 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. First in the "Favorite Dozen" Bush Roses in the American Rose Society's recent referendum. Ideal size.

Premier. HT. Large, long-pointed buds, opening to full, globular, fragrant, double, deep rose-pink blooms on medium-long stems. Plants of medium growth, furnished with large, leathery,

disease-resistant foliage. An abundant bloomer—40 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. See illustration in full color on page 7. Ideal size.

Radiance. HT. One of the most wonderful American Roses. Large, full, light silvery flesh to salmon-pink blooms, with high centers. Plant vigorous, of upright habit, furnished with abundant, leathery, disease-resistant foliage. A profuse bloomer until frost—50 to 65 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Third in the "Favorite Dozen" Bush Roses in the American Rose Society's recent referendum. Ideal size.

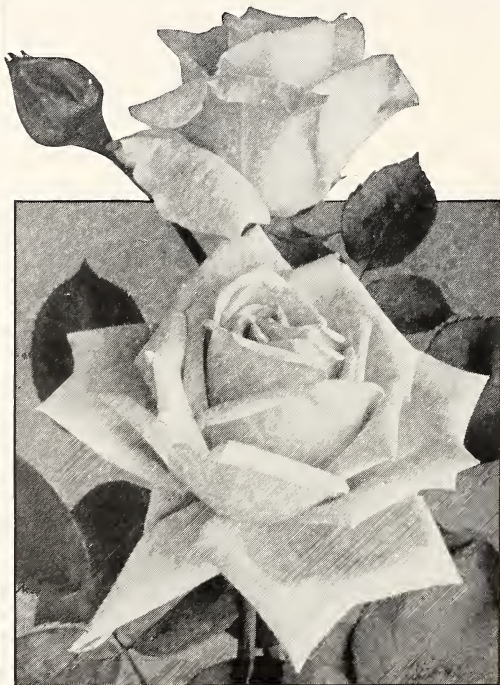
Souv. du President Carnot. HT. Unusual, both in color and shape, and one of the better light-colored Roses, particularly for cut-flowers. Large, mildly fragrant, full blooms of flesh-color, shaded white. The easily grown plants make a moderate growth, have disease-resistant foliage, and are free bloomers—30 to 35 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

William R. Smith. HT. A noteworthy American variety with medium-sized, creamy white flowers, suffused bright rosy pink, moderately fragrant, and borne on medium long, strong stems. A very vigorous, bushy plant, with leathery foliage. Blooms freely from June to frost—25 to 35 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size.

Red and Crimson

Crusader. HT. An excellent garden Rose, having big, double, slightly fragrant, rich velvety crimson blooms that open perfectly, borne on long strong stems. Plant a robust grower, of upright habit, with leathery, disease-resistant foliage. A free, continuous bloomer. Ideal size.

Ecarlate. HT. One of the best decorative garden Roses. Small to medium-sized, semi-double blooms



Ophelia



Garden of "Ideal" Roses

Red and Crimson Tea Roses, continued

of intense brilliant scarlet, with abundant, glossy foliage, only slightly subject to black spot. A very profuse bloomer all summer—100 or more flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

Etoile de France. HT. Due to its wonderful color and fragrance, this Rose gains new friends each year. The large, full, delightfully fragrant blooms are a velvety crimson, having centers of vivid cerise, and are borne on long and strong stems. A moderate, upright grower with bronzy, disease-resistant foliage. Free bloomer—25 to 35 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

Francis Scott Key. HT. Very large globular red buds that open to big, full, very double glowing scarlet blooms with high centers, borne on long stems. A vigorous grower of upright habit, with abundant glossy leathery foliage, and a profusion of bloom till October. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

General MacArthur. HT. One of the very best all-round red Roses. Medium to large brilliant scarlet-crimson blooms, with a strong, enduring Hybrid Perpetual fragrance, and borne on long, strong stems. A fairly vigorous, upright grower with foliage only slightly subject to disease. A free bloomer—about 35 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size.

General-Superior Arnold Janssen. HT. One of the hardiest Hybrid Tea Roses. Large, long-pointed, firmly formed buds, carried erect on long, strong stems, and opening to full, deliciously fragrant, double blooms of glowing deep carmine. A tall, vigorous, compact bush of upright habit, with few thorns, and abundant, dark green, leathery foliage, slightly subject to mildew and black spot. A profuse bloomer till frost—50 to 75 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

Gruss an Teplitz. HT. The best tall, decorative Rose because of its immense amount of fragrant bloom and it is hardy anywhere in the United States. In the recent referendum conducted by the American Rose Society, it held sixth place in the "Favorite Dozen" Bush Roses. The medium-sized, cup-shaped, semi-double, brilliant scarlet blooms are borne, several together, on fairly strong stems. A vigorous, upright, open grower, often 4 feet high, with attractive, bronzy, disease-resistant foliage. A profuse, continuous bloomer till fall, provided it is kept growing—100 to 200 flowers. Prune to 8 eyes. Ideal size.

Hoosier Beauty. HT. A remarkable glowing crimson Rose, with darker shadings; blooms very large, open, borne several together on long stems. A vigorous-growing, branching plant, with soft, glossy foliage that must be protected from black-spot. A free, continuous bloomer—25 to 35 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

Laurent Carle. HT. This Rose thrives during the hot, dry summer weather. The large, very fragrant, brilliant, velvety carmine blooms are carried on long stems. Plant is a moderate grower of upright, open habit. Soft dark green foliage. A free, intermittent bloomer—30 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size.

Milady. HT. Clear rosy red blooms similar to Richmond, but richer in color in the buds, of medium size, moderately fragrant, very double, and borne on short stems. A strong grower and continuous, moderate bloomer—15 flowers. Prune to 4 eyes. Ideal size.

Red-Letter Day. HT. A very useful bedding Rose of unusual merit, introduced by us in 1916. Brilliant, glowing, velvety scarlet-crimson buds that open to cactus-like, semi-double, satiny crimson-



Red and Crimson Tea Roses, continued

scarlet blooms of great beauty. Plant a very vigorous grower, with glaucous sage-green foliage that must be protected from black-spot. A profuse, continuous bloomer till frost—60 flowers. Prune out dead wood only. Ideal size.

Red Radiance. HT. Sport of Radiance. The very large fragrant blooms are clear cerise-red and borne on long, strong stems. Vigorous, upright, bushy plant with disease-resistant foliage. Blooms freely till frost. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

Templar. The new red Rose sent out by us as a novelty in 1924 and which has proven the most prolific bloomer of the greenhouse forcing varieties in the red or crimson shades. The blooms are a clear, even shade of red and are carried on strong stems. It is a strong-growing sort and it should make an excellent Rose for outdoor planting. 2-yr. plants from 5-inch pots, \$1.50 each, \$4 for 3, \$15 per doz.

Yellow, Orange, and Salmon

Duchess of Wellington. HT. One of the most dependable yellows—a favorite for many years. The spicily fragrant, semi-double blooms are intense saffron-yellow, stained rich crimson, later becoming a deep coppery yellow. The very vigorous, bushy plants have leathery, almost disease-resistant foliage. An abundant bloomer—40 to 45 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Seventh in the "Favorite Dozen" Bush Roses in the recent referendum of the American Rose Society. Ideal size.

Golden Ophelia. This new Rose has established a splendid reputation in England, and should prove an acquisition here. In color it is a bright yellow, shading to pale yellow at the edge of the petal. The flower is fragrant, not very double and very pretty when cut in the bud. Vigorous and robust in growth.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep golden yellow in color, the finest and most highly colored of all the yellow Roses. Ideal size.

Lady Pirrie. HT. One of the very satisfactory garden Roses. Large, open, moderately fragrant blooms, of apricot-yellow, with the outside of petals a deep coppery reddish salmon; the color fades with age. Plants vigorous, bushy, with abundant, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant foliage. A continuous, profuse bloomer till frost—50 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. HT. A most dependable yellow. Moderately fragrant, medium sized, full, Indian-yellow blooms, occasionally washed with salmon-rose, borne on medium long, strong stems. Vigorous, bushy plant. An abundant bloomer—38 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Fifth in the "Favorite Dozen" Bush Rose referendum of the American Rose Society. Ideal size.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. HT. One of the best decorative Roses among the bronze and lighter yellows. Large, mildly fragrant, full, cup-shaped blooms, of reddish salmon, reverse of petals rosy scarlet. Abundant, continuous bloomer till frost—50 to 55 flowers. Prune to 5 eyes. Ideal size.

Old-Gold. HT. Semi-double, nearly single flowers of moderate fragrance and vivid reddish orange with rich coppery red and coppery apricot shadings. Plant a moderate grower, of bushy habit. An abundant bloomer till frost—45 to 50 flowers. Prune to 3 eyes. Ideal size.

Titania. Ben. A unique flower in that when the flowers open the petals are at first "quilled," resembling a miniature cactus dahlia. Medium to large coppery crimson buds, opening deep salmon-red, the bases of the petals shading clear yellow. An abundant bloomer till frost—40 flowers. Prune to 6 eyes. Ideal size.



Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant Rose Plants

The plants offered are strong, 2-year size, and will, with ordinary care, make a good display the first season. They are particularly useful in shrubbery or borders. No garden should be without them.

Prices, 75 cts. each, 3 for \$2, \$7.50 per doz. *Ideal size*

Alfred Colomb. HP. One of the most useful Roses in its class for general cultivation, producing almost perfect blooms. Its flowers are large to very large, full, globular, carmine-crimson; extremely fragrant. The vigorous plant bears large, handsome foliage and blooms profusely in early summer—50 flowers.

Baroness Rothschild. HP. This magnificent delicate pink Rose, sometimes shaded with rose-pink, is very large, cup-shaped, and symmetrical. The plants produce stout canes clothed with practically disease-free foliage. A profuse bloomer in June—85 flowers. Very hardy.

Captain Hayward. HP. A very striking, delightfully fragrant, bright scarlet bloom whose center petals stand upright, while the outer ones are reflexed, presenting a most unusual appearance. Very vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer in June, with dependable fall bloom—20 flowers. Survives the northern winters.

Fisher Holmes. HP. One of the choicest in this class. The bud is a perfect cone, standing erect, unfolding to a deep velvety crimson or scarlet bloom, the memory of whose fragrance lingers long with one. A rapid, vigorous grower, producing stout, woody canes. An abundant bloomer—20 flowers.



Mrs. John Laing

Frau Karl Druschki. HP. The best white Hybrid Perpetual in cultivation. Perfect long-pointed buds that unfold in waves of snowy splendor to large (sometimes 4-inch), superb, pure white flowers, having delightful fragrance. Tall, strong-growing plants, with thick, leathery, almost oily foliage. An abundant bloomer during June and July, and if kept growing, blooms at intervals all summer—200 blooms in a single season at the National Rose-Test Gardens, Washington, D. C. Second in the "Favorite Dozen" Bush Rose list of the American Rose Society's referendum.

General Jacqueminot. HP. This companionable old variety is better known as the "Jack" Rose. The large brilliant scarlet blooms are fragrant, perfectly formed, appear early, remain for a long time, and are borne on long, strong stems by a vigorous plant—60 flowers.

George Arends. HP. Sometimes called "Pink Druschki." Large, full, deliciously scented, rose-pink blooms, borne abundantly (40 in a season), by a vigorous plant. Largely planted and gives general satisfaction.

George Dickson. HP. A very dark crimson, delightfully fragrant bloom of large size, which is well worth growing in spite of its rather weak stem. Plant of medium size and a vigorous grower of bushy habit, with abundant, leathery foliage.

Gloire de Chedane-Guinoisseau. HP. Very large, perfectly formed blooms of brilliant vermillion-red, shaded deeper, borne by a vigorous plant. A free bloomer.

Gloire Lyonnaise. HP. Beautifully shaped and poised buds, opening to very large, cupped, extremely double blooms of creamy white on chrome-yellow ground, passing to pure white when mature, with delightful tea fragrance—35 flowers. Useful as a pillar or hedge Rose, except in the extreme North. Prune to 6 eyes.

Heinrich Munch. HP. Sometimes called "Pink Druschki," because it resembles Frau Karl Druschki in shape and size, but the blooms are soft rose-pink. Plants vigorous. Free bloomers—25 to 30 flowers—sometimes producing fall bloom.

Hugh Dickson. HP. Large, crimson-scarlet, sweetly fragrant blooms that because of the number and arrangement of the petals appear to have a delightfully tangled appearance—25 flowers. Gold Medal, National Rose Society.

J. B. Clark. HP. A vigorous-growing, tall bush or dwarf pillar Rose, bearing, during June and July, and sometimes later, an abundance (25) of immense-sized, moderately fragrant, deep scarlet blooms, shaded blackish crimson. Prune lightly.

Magna Charta. HP. An old-time favorite still going strong. Very large, full, rounded, massive, rosy pink, fragrant blooms, often tinted carmine, that remain in good condition a long time—often 50 flowers in June.

Mrs. John Laing. HP. One of the most dependable Roses in this class. The immense, full, exceedingly fragrant and beautiful soft pink blooms are borne in great profusion all summer long when the plants are kept growing—40 flowers. Gold Medal, National Rose Society.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. HP. Large, perfectly shaped, fragrant, deep rosy pink blooms, the outer petals shading pale flesh, with white base—75 flowers.

Paul Neyron. HP. Probably the largest known Rose, and one of the most desirable for outdoor culture. Immense, fragrant blooms of clear pink, shading to rose, borne by a vigorous, hardy plant that produces blooms intermittently all summer—50 flowers in a season.

Prince Camille de Rohan. HP. Sometimes called the "Black Rose." An unusual Rose because of its fragrant dark, almost black, blood-red and maroon blooms.

Ulrich Brunner. HP. One of the best Hybrid Perpetual Roses, similar in color to, but lighter than, General Jacqueminot—a lively, pleasing light red. Blooms large, full, and pleasingly fragrant, borne constantly and abundantly (50 during the growing season) on a vigorous, compact plant.



Hugh Dickson

Hardy Climbing and Rambler Roses

Most desirable for training over porches, pergolas, posts, arches, fences, or for covering sloping banks, walls, rough ground, and heaps of stones. A single specimen of any one of these varieties will be a perennial joy to the owner of the smallest yard. With the exception of Dr. W. Van Fleet, Gardenia, and American Pillar, all are much used for forcing in pots for Easter flowers.

These varieties can be supplied either dormant or as pot plants, with the exception of those marked * which can be supplied from pots only. Abbreviations: HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana; Mult., Multiflora.

Strong 2-yr. plants, dormant or from large pots, as customer prefers, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$60 per 100

American Pillar. HW. A glorious American Rose. Immense clusters of large, single, rosy pink blooms, with white centers and a profusion of long, golden yellow stamens are borne on long stems. The plants are tremendous growers, with abundant, glossy leathery, dark green foliage. It is a very profuse bloomer, more than 3,000 flowers having been counted on a young plant, and it remained attractive for three weeks. Third in the "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list of the American Rose Society's referendum.

Climbing American Beauty. HW. A most charming Rose of American origin. Very large, 3- to 4-inch, carmine blooms, the same color as its seed parent, American Beauty, and with pleasing fragrance. Once established it is a rapid, vigorous grower, bearing heavy crops of flowers during May and June. Sixth in the "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list in the recent American Rose Society's referendum. Pot-plants only in the Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Rose.

Dorothy Perkins. HW. One of America's most notable climbing Roses. The perfectly double, slightly fragrant flowers of clear cherry-pink slowly fade to white with age, remaining in good condition for weeks. It is very vigorous, growing 20 feet or

more in a season. The abundant glossy, bright green foliage is attractive until frost, and is obscured by the profuse bloom in June. Silver Cup, National Rose Society, for "Best pink Climbing Rose blooming in clusters." Fourth in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. HW. The perfectly formed, long-pointed, deep pink buds open to beautiful, moderately fragrant, flesh-pink blooms, shading darker in the center. The flowers are large, often 4 inches in diameter, very double, with high-built centers, and are borne on long, strong stems. It is a vigorous grower, producing canes 20 feet long in a season, and covered with an abundance of large, glossy, dark green, disease-resistant foliage; blooms profusely and continuously for six weeks. This is a superb variety for arches, pergolas, summer-houses, and similar



American Pillar Roses



An effective mass planting of Rambler Roses

Hardy Climbing and Rambler Roses, continued situations. First in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list.

Elizabeth Ziegler. HW. A sport of Dorothy Perkins, introduced by us in 1917, and has flowers of a delightful shade of deep rose-pink; superior in every way to the parent. An extremely vigorous plant, producing numerous 18- to 25-foot canes in a season. It is thoroughly hardy in the New England States without protection.

Excelsa. HW. An American climber, and one of the best reds. The medium-sized, brilliant scarlet-crimson blooms are borne in large trusses of 30 to 40, on medium long stems. A vigorous growing plant, reaching 12 to 18 feet, with the gracefully pendent habit of the *Wichuraiana*, and covered with abundant, glossy, disease-resistant foliage. It blooms profusely in July and lasts three to four weeks. Eighth in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list.

Gardenia. HW. A fascinatingly dependable American yellow climbing Rose that is sometimes called "Hardy Maréchal Niel" because of its resemblance to that famous old variety. The exceedingly beautiful golden yellow buds become creamy white when fully expanded. A moderate grower, covered with a wealth of bloom in June, and glossy, dark green foliage that persists till frost. Ninth in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list.

Goldfinch. Mult. The hardiest yellow Rose of the Rambler type, and a most desirable one for New England. Small, ovoid, yellow buds in clusters,

that open to golden yellow blooms, slowly fading to white with age; semi-double, mildly fragrant, of good lasting quality and borne on medium long, strong stems. A very vigorous pillar plant, making strong canes each season, covered with small disease-resistant foliage, and an abundance of bloom in June. Pot-plants only in the Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Rose.

Hiawatha. HW. Another notable American Rose, with single, intense crimson flowers, shading to pure white at the centers, and having a mass of golden yellow stamens. A strong-growing plant, with light green, glossy foliage. It blooms profusely in June, with a second crop of lovely flowers in September. Eleventh in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list.

Lady Gay. HW. One of the most charming Rambler Roses. Rich, delicate, cherry-pink double flowers, shading to soft pink and white as they mature, are borne in large, loose, spray-like clusters. A perfectly hardy, very vigorous grower—15 to 20 feet a season, with an abundance of dark, glossy green foliage. Similar to and an improvement on Dorothy Perkins. Pot-plants only in the Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Rose.

Newport Fairy. Mult. The vigorous-growing plants produce large clusters of deep pink, single flowers, shading lighter at the center, with an abundance of yellow stamens which intensify the color. One of the most valuable single climbing Roses, and should be in every garden. An excellent variety for forcing in pots. Pot-plants only in the Cromwell Gardens Ideal Size Rose.

Hardy Climbing and Rambler Roses, continued

***Mary Wallace.** The result of a cross between *Rosa Wichuraiana* and a pink Hybrid Tea, this lovely pillar Rose makes a fine, hardy, self-supporting growth 6 to 8 feet high. The foliage is large, glossy, and disease-resistant. Blooms with great freedom in spring and bears a considerable number of fine buds in summer and fall. The flowers are well-formed, semi-double, bright, clear rose-pink with salmon base and the largest in size of any *Wichuraiana* Hybrid, generally exceeding 4 inches in diameter. Ideal size, \$1 each.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. The finest, brightest, purest red of all the pillar Roses. The blooms are of medium size, semi-double, vivid scarlet, shaded with bright crimson, and their beauty is intensified by the mass of golden yellow stamens. The color holds till the petals drop off; it does not burn nor turn blue. Fifth in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list; Gold Medal, Bagatelle Gardens; Gold Medal National Rose Society; Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society; Cory Cup, for best new British Climbing Rose.

Purity. HW. The beauty of the pure white, semi-double blooms, about 4 inches across is enhanced by the bright golden yellow stamens, and they are borne in clusters on long, strong stems. A moderately vigorous grower of heavy wood, covered with disease-resistant foliage, producing an abundance of blooms. It closely resembles, and, we believe, is a better Rose than *Silver Moon* from our observation of it at the Hartford Test-Gardens where the two were growing side by side under identical conditions. It is perfectly hardy in the New England climate and is becoming very popular. Received the American Rose Society's silver medal in 1915.

Silver Moon. HW. One of the most satisfactory and dependable Roses. The very large, fragrant silvery white, semi-double flowers have many bright yellow stamens, and are borne in clusters on long stems. Vigorous-growing plants produce long canes covered with dark green, disease-resistant foliage, forming a fitting back-

ground to display the abundantly borne flowers. Attained second place in the "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Roses in the recent American Rose Society's referendum.

Tausendschön. Mult. One of the most attractive, charming, and entirely distinct Roses. The large, graceful, deep carmine-pink blooms fade to almost white with age, all shades of pink being found in the many-flowered trusses. A moderate grower, with glossy, light green foliage and almost thornless canes. Seventh in the American Rose Society's "Favorite Dozen" Climbing Rose list.

White Dorothy. A sport of *Dorothy Perkins*, of which it is an exact counterpart except for the color of the flowers. The buds show a faint trace of pink, but open to a pure, dazzling white. For covering porches, pergolas, and arches, it is excellent for contrasting with *Dorothy Perkins*.



Mary Wallace



Mme. Anth. Kluis

Polyantha Roses, Baby Ramblers, and Dwarf Types

Strong plants, from 4-inch pots, for delivery after April 20, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$50 per 100.
Three or more at dozen rate; 25 or more at 100 rate

Mme. Anth. Kluis. A new variety (1924). The flowers are glowing, deep salmon-pink with an orange reflection. It does not "blue" or fade, and the color comes still brighter when forced, making it very valuable for florists. Habit is similar to Orleans, but more compact and less liable to throw its energies into one or two rampant canes. It is dwarf, about 1½ feet high, strong and bushy, very desirable for garden bedding. It blooms continuously, in fine clusters, over a very long period. Reported to be absolutely immune to mildew and free from any disease. Truly, a welcome newcomer.

Baby Elegance. Attractive coppery apricot buds, opening to single, slightly fragrant, pale yellow-orange blooms in large clusters on short stems.

Cecile Brunner. An exquisite miniature Rose. Perfect Rose-form, double, soft rosy pink flowers, on delicate creamy-white background, in sprays of ten to forty buds on branching 30-inch canes. Free, continuous bloomer till frost. It is very much in demand for bouquets, corsage work and for dainty decorations. As it flowers continuously from June until frost, it is a most useful Garden Rose. Although hardy, careful winter protection is advised.

Chatillon. The flowers are semi-double, perfect in form, about 1¾ inches in diameter and in color silvery crimson, gradually passing to a white center. They are produced in great sprays of from 15 to 30 flowers on a branch and remain in good condition without shedding a petal for three weeks or more. We have a good supply of this new, beautiful Baby Rambler on hand.

Ellen Poulsen. The best pink Polyantha and a most desirable bedding, pot, or decorative Rose. The compact clusters of bright cherry-pink double blooms, with deep rose-pink edges, are of very good lasting quality, and are freely and continuously produced from June to September.

Erna Teschendorff. The medium to small, strawberry-red, semi-double blooms are borne profusely on 10 to 15-inch plants.

George Elger. Considered the purest and best yellow Polyantha. The large clusters of coppery golden yellow buds, passing to clear yellow upon opening, are produced most profusely from May to frost. The dwarf, compact, vigorous plants grow 1 to 1½ feet high. A most desirable bedding plant and equally desirable as a pot plant for forcing and for use as cut-flowers.

Polyantha Roses, Baby Ramblers, and Dwarf Types, continued

Ideal. A delightful, little Rose of deep velvety red with blackish shadings and fine globular form as grown in the garden; under glass it is bright scarlet. The double blooms are borne in large clusters and are slightly fragrant, which is an unusual attribute to this type of Rose. Plant is very hardy and blooms with great freedom from early summer until frost. The foliage is glossy, leathery, but, in common with almost all Roses, needs some attention to prevent premature loss. A Rose of very striking appearance and probably the richest in color of its class. Excellent for bedding, and an ideal forcing Rose.

Louise Walter. Sometimes, but erroneously, called "Baby Tausendschön." Light cream to flesh-colored, semi-double blooms, veined rose, are borne in clusters on medium-long, strong stems. A charming Rose that is similar to Tausendschön in flower and a perpetual bloomer. It is a valuable acquisition to any Rose-garden. Height 12 to 15 inches.

Miss Edith Cavell. One of the most desirable and effective Polyantha Roses. Brilliant scarlet blooms of great size, overlaid with velvety crimson, are borne in large clusters and remain in good condition for three weeks. The plant is a vigorous grower, of upright, bushy habit, with abundant, glossy, leathery foliage that stays attractive until fall. A profuse, continuous bloomer till frost. An ideal bedding plant and one of the very best forcing plants. First Class Certificate at Boskoop; also at Rotterdam.

Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. A charming Polyantha, producing, on long, strong stems, large clusters of small, semi-double blooms of a beautiful shade of peach-pink, similar to Dorothy Perkins, and of good lasting qualities. The vigorous, very bushy plants grow 15 to 18 inches high, having abundant glossy foliage, and producing a profuse, continuous crop of flowers until frost. A most desirable Rose for bedding and cut-flower use.

Orleans. An exceedingly fine, dependable variety, with large trusses of medium-sized, fragrant, semi-double brilliant geranium-red blooms, suffused with rose tints, and having white centers. Vigorous-growing, bushy plants, 1 to 1½ feet high, blooming continuously and freely for twelve weeks.

Perle d'Or. A very lovely, novel, and attractive variety, similar to Cécile Brunner, but with fragrant, nankeen-yellow blooms in great trusses, on 1 to 2-foot stems. It blooms very profusely until frost.

Rudolph Kluis. Very large, fragrant, double, clear bright pink blooms in many compact clusters. Height 12 to 15 inches. Similar to, but an improvement on, Ellen Poulsen.

Triomphe Orléanaise. Similar to, but a great improvement upon, the popular Baby Rambler. Semi-double blooms, 1½ to 2 inches across, of bright cherry-red that does not fade nor turn purple, and borne in large trusses on long, strong stems. A vigorous grower of bushy habit, with abundant leathery foliage that must be protected from mildew. A profuse continuous bloomer for twelve weeks.

White Baby Tausendschön. A pure white variety, and a decided improvement upon existing kinds, with flowers fully 2 inches in diameter.



Ideal
Roses

Baby Ramblers owe their name to their close resemblance to the climbing or Rambler Roses. They are very dwarf in growth and for this reason are excellent for border plantings as well as in beds by themselves.

All of our varieties are grafted on Multiflora japonica, are profuse bloomers, and by cutting off the old blossoms as they fade the plants will produce flowers from June until frost.

On pages 17 to 19 we offer the best Climbing Roses. These may be had either dormant or as pot plants, except where noted



Rosa Rugosa and Hybrids

F. J. Grootendorst. H.Pol.-Rug.

A wonderful new Rose, entirely different from all the other Rugosa hybrids in that the edges of the petals are serrated, like a carnation. The small, double, slightly fragrant, bright red blooms are borne in large trusses, on good stems. Picture a Rugosa, with all its sturdy shrub characteristics, crowned with trusses of Crimson Baby Rambler bloom, and you will have a vision of this very useful new garden shrub. Plant a vigorous grower, closely resembling the Rugosa in every respect, including its disease-resistance. The flowers are borne profusely in June and are a blaze of color from then until frost. It is extremely hardy, even in New England.

As this is a shrub, it should be so used, for it will not fit in the Rose-beds with the Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals. Plant it in the shrubbery border, giving it sufficient room to develop; it is an ideal shrub to plant in masses by the turn in the drive, or at the exposed corner of the house; it will make an ideal dog-proof hedge, for it is as thorny as a Rugosa and has an even stronger growth. A very satisfying shrub for many purposes. We have only a few hundred plants available at 90 cts. each, 3 for \$2.50, \$9 per doz.

Conrad F. Meyer. H. Rug. Very large, showy, fragrant, double blooms of clear silvery rose, resembling La France, and borne on long, strong stems. It is a vigorous grower, the canes often reaching 8 feet in length, and if carefully trained, may be made to produce delightful garden effects. 2-yr. plants, \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100.

Rugosa. Large, single, bright pink blooms, 2½ to 3½ inches across. Strong, 2-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$60 per 100.

Rugosa alba. A pure white form. Strong, 2-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$60 per 100.

Mixed Rugosa. Grown from seed; 2-yr. plants, Not selected to color. 60c. ea., \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.


Hugonis

Brought from China by Mr. E. H. Wilson, plant explorer of the Arnold Arboretum. It is remarkably attractive with its yard-long sprays of soft yellow flowers, open and single, resembling small hollyhocks. Blooms at the same time and is as hardy as Harison's Yellow. The acacia-like foliage hangs on well into the winter, making this an excellent variety for planting in groups in the shrub border or as an individual specimen. It grows about 6 feet high and is never troubled with insects. \$1 each.



A Special Offer to the Lovers of Hardy Chrysanthemums

To the lover of Hardy Chrysanthemums we recommend the list on next page. They are the best of the type and are the cream of many hundreds that we have tried. We are growing a large quantity into 3-inch pots for May and June delivery and this larger plant will give greater satisfaction to the average buyer. For \$2.50 we will give you 12 plants selected from this list in a good assortment of type and color. For \$15 we will make up an assortment of 100 plants, all from 3-inch pots. The prices quoted are for named sorts for special requirements. Last season we ran out of these plants in early May. 10,000 were not enough. Order early! We will supply 12 assorted in these types, we to select the varieties used, for \$1.25, or 100 for \$10, from 2 1/4-inch pots. When ordering be sure to specify the size.



These Hardy Chrysanthemums
are included in our Special
Offer. See above.



Early-Flowering Chrysanthemums for Outdoor Growing

The question of hardiness in the Chrysanthemum family is such that to call these hardy, as we have formerly done, is unfair, because so much depends upon the character of the soil and the drainage. Too much covering in winter has ruined more plants than a cover of any kind has saved. Some firms class these as Decorative varieties. Several in the list do well indoors, as among the Pompons and Singles there are those which do well outdoors. The varieties listed have larger blooms than the large-flowered Pompons, unless otherwise described.

From 2¼-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100; 3-inch pots, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100

Border Beauty. Orange-colored petals tipped with gold. 2 ft.

Eden. Beautifully formed flowers of rose-pink; medium height. One of the choice varieties. 2 ft.

Excelsior. Bright golden yellow; large-flowered; dwarf. 2½ ft.

Goacher's Crimson. Very large flowers, bright crimson in color; dwarf growth. 2½ ft.

Irene. True Pompon type, maturing exceptionally early when planted under glass. A pure white which carries its flowers on an upright, wiry stem. Irene has also proved to be an excellent variety when planted outdoors and one of the best hardy whites blooming before frost. 2½ ft.

Jack Bannister. Lemon-yellow, shaded copper. Flowers very attractive. 2 ft.

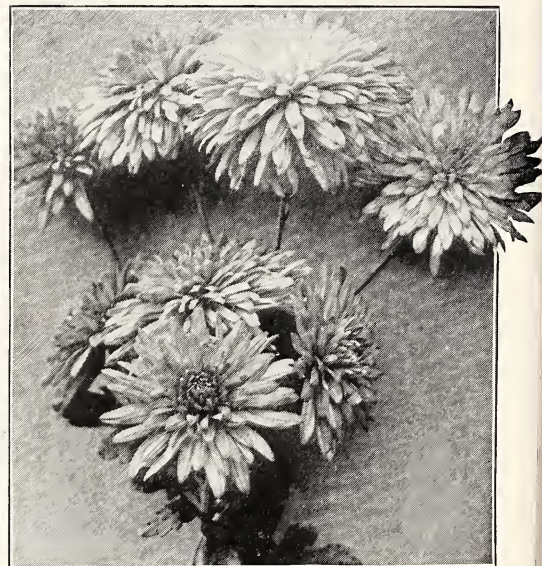
L'Argentuillais. The best of the red varieties; medium height. It makes an excellent variety for cutting in sprays. 2½ ft.

Normandie. The finest of the early-flowering type. Very delicate pink or white in color, varying under growing conditions. It is an excellent grower of medium height and fine for cutting in sprays. 2 ft.

Ruth Cumming. (A. N. Pierson, Inc.) To those to whom the colors of autumn appeal and who grow Chrysanthemums in the open, this novelty of our own raising will be welcome. We have been raising seedlings from Normandie, which is the finest example of the early-flowering outdoor type, and this reddish bronze, decorative type seedling from Normandie has all the desirable characteristics of an outdoor variety. It has proved hardy in New England. It is dwarf and compact in growth. It suckers freely, making heavy clumps and withstands the early frosts without injury. From October 15 to November 10 it has been a mass of color. It cuts and bunches nicely. Out-of-doors it

is at home and indoors it will bloom early and give you a fine early bronze for the market. 2 ft.

Yellow Normandie. A bronze-yellow sport. Practically all the Pompons are hardy under certain conditions and mature their blooms properly if weather conditions are favorable, but the list given has proved dependable under average conditions and in average seasons in this climate. 2 ft.



Yellow Normandie

Greenhouse Roses



Templar

Templar is a seedling Rose, raised by the Montgomery Company, of Hadley, Mass. The parentage is Premier X a Montgomery seedling. In color, Templar is a clear, even shade of red that does not change to blue or purple as the flower ages. It is a color that holds well at all times and at all seasons. The stem is good. It does not make, as a rule, extra-long grades without pinching, due to the number of flower shoots made, but it does, when pinched, show the Premier characteristic of making long growths above the pinch.

Templar has made a good record for those who planted it in 1924 and has filled a long-felt want. A red Rose that is commercially profitable. Templar has proven itself to be the variety needed to fill the gap, and has put red Roses in the class with other much-used colors.

Templar is wonderfully free-flowering. This ability to grow and to produce in winter is its strongest point. At no time will this Rose stop growing freely. The decision to disseminate Templar was made in January of 1923 because of its wonderful freedom of winter production.

Templar is the most fragrant Rose we know; that is a big asset to any Rose and a red Rose, especially, needs fragrance. Templar has fragrance and lots of it!

	Each	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch pots.....	\$0 60	\$6 00	\$45 00
3-inch pots.....	75	7 00	50 00
4-inch pots.....	1 00	8 00	60 00

Silver Columbia

Sent out by W. Leonard of Lansdowne, Pa., in 1924, and has shown itself to be of fine growth and excellent general habit of plant. The blooms are not as large as those of Columbia, and are lighter in color. Silver Columbia is not inclined to produce as many cull blooms in the fall and winter as the parent.

Grafted only:	Each	Doz.	100
2¼-inch.....	\$0 60	\$6 00	\$45 00
3-inch.....	75	7 00	50 00
4-inch.....	1 00	8 00	60 00

Packing extra

Pilgrim (Montgomery)

In color, a beautiful shade of bright rose-pink. The bud, which opens perfectly, is long and of ideal form. Pilgrim is a Rose of good substance and petalage, and at any stage of development is perfect in color and form of flower. Its pronounced tea fragrance will attract all Rose lovers. It is prolific and highly productive of first quality blooms. The stems are straight and strong, and there is no tendency to weaken at the neck. It takes water freely and this quality makes it a good Rose for the private gardener, as it will keep when cut and retain its color and fragrance. It is a wonderful grower throwing strong bottom canes early, making heavy, profitable plants on the bench in a very short time.



Silver Columbia Roses

Grafted only:	Each	Doz.	100
2¼-inch.....	\$0 60	\$6 00	\$45 00
3-inch.....	75	7 00	50 00
4-inch.....	1 00	8 00	60 00

Packing extra

Crusader (Montgomery)

A big, strong-growing variety, robust and rugged in every characteristic. The growth is heavy and the flower stems are strong and heavy, producing very little blind wood. It is free-growing and free-flowering, and the blooms are truly characteristic of the variety—big and double, and, in color, a rich, velvety crimson. These large, heavily petaled blooms open perfectly and are amply supported by the strong-necked, heavy flower growths. Crusader takes water well and will keep up under almost any conditions. The plant is free from canker and does not show any tendency to die at the union of scion and stock. It breaks freely and is a strong-growing, free-flowering red Rose.

Grafted only:

2¼-inch, 60c. ea.,	\$6 per doz., \$45 per 100.
3-inch, 75c. ea.,	\$7 per doz., \$50 per 100.
4-inch, \$1 each,	\$8 per doz. \$60 per 100.



Pilgrim Roses

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge

A golden yellow sport of Ophelia. Its color is bright yellow, changing to deep orange as flower develops. The habit and growth resembles that of Ophelia. Anyone who can grow Ophelia or Mme. Butterfly can grow this variety.

Grafted only:	Each	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch pots.....	\$0 60	\$6 00	\$45 00
3-inch pots.....	75	7 00	50 00
4-inch pots.....	1 00	8 00	60 00

Sensation (Hill's 1924)

The flower is a deep shade of crimson and is fine at all seasons of the year. The bud is long, pointed, and as large as Premier. Flower-stem is well supplied with heavy, luxuriant foliage. Sensation is a prolific bloomer and the blooms keep and ship well.

Grafted only:	Each	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch pots.....	\$0 60	\$6 00	\$45 00
3-inch pots.....	75	7 00	50 00
4-inch pots.....	1 00	8 00	60 00

Souv. de Claudius Pernet

Grafted on *Rosa odorata*, which has been proved the best root-stock for this beautiful yellow Pernetiana.

Our supply will be limited, due to the fact that our root-stock supply is not large.

	Each	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch....	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00
3-inch.....	1 25	12 50	100 00

Commonwealth

In color, Commonwealth may be described as deep pink and may be compared to Premier, but is several shades darker pink and much brighter in color.

In habit of growth it is strong and vigorous, and it breaks from the bottom and from the hard wood, making a big plant, compared with greenhouse sorts.

The foliage is hard, leathery, and not easily affected by black-spot.

It makes strong, straight stems of salable length on all breaks from heavy wood without pinching, and on the lighter wood responds well to the customary method of getting first-quality bloom from short stems.

The wood of the plant is somewhat harder than many of the commercial sorts, and to maintain production a few extra degrees of temperature will be required during the short winter days. Enough blind wood is made to insure an ample supply of foliage when a heavy crop is being cut. These blind growths will flower—nearly every one we had has thrown flowering stems—not in clusters but singly.

The blooms are large and nicely formed and the petals are hard and do not bruise easily in shipping. It has excellent keeping qualities and holds its color well. It is fragrant, although this is not strongly pronounced. Commonwealth is an all-season Rose.

Grafted plants:	Each	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$40 00
3-inch pots.....	60	6 00	45 00
4-inch pots.....	75	7 00	50 00

Descriptive matter used in describing Greenhouse Roses may sound technical, but this trade language cannot be avoided. The grower who raises Roses under glass usually employs a gardener to whom the terms are the language of the profession.



Commonwealth Rose

General List of Greenhouse Roses

To be a success under glass, a variety must produce flowers that will be of a pleasing color under both natural and artificial light. It must be productive, for it occupies space that is valuable, and it is to be regretted that the list of greenhouse Roses is limited by these conditions. Of the hundreds of new Roses that are originated, very few become recognized as worthy of being classed among greenhouse varieties.

We have for many years made a practice of holding some stock of the older varieties of greenhouse forcing Roses for those who, for reasons best known to themselves, wish to procure stocks of these almost forgotten varieties. We have been obliged to discontinue many sorts that have been held for this sort of trade, to which we have always been pleased to cater. There are some specialty Roses, such as Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, that we do not offer through a general catalogue for many reasons.

This list of greenhouse varieties of forcing Roses we believe covers all the sorts commonly grown in quantity, and these are, in our opinion, the best Roses in existence.

We grow grafted Roses for greenhouse planting in large quantities. This season we shall graft 900,000, which is only a very slight increase over last season. We do not grow own-root Rose plants. With few exceptions, these Roses are better grafted on Manetti than when grown on their own roots. Stronger plants increase production, and flowers of better quality are obtained from the grafted plant. Making a comparison between grafted and own-root Roses, both subjects being selected as fair samples, the grafted plant at once shows a superiority which it maintains.

We can fill your retail orders for Rose plants. We have built for ourselves a reputation for producing the best Rose stock that can be grown. That reputation is ours to maintain. For private work, we advise the use of plants from 3-inch pots, shipped when ready for planting, or at least a month before needed if they are to be repotted into 4-inch pots. When you wish us to report your order, allow four weeks for the shift from 2½- to 3-inch pots, and six weeks for the shift from 3- to 4-inch pots. After May 1 we are usually able to fill orders for any varieties listed from 3-inch pots.



Columbia

Order your Roses now. Have them the size you want when you are ready for them.

Price of all Greenhouse Roses unless otherwise specified:

	Each	Doz.	100
From 2½-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$40 00
From 3-inch pots.....	60	6 00	45 00
From 4-inch pots.....	75	7 00	50 00

Columbia. Has become a universal favorite. It is a strong-growing variety, making long, straight stems. It can be handled by pinching to come into crop for a holiday, but does not ordinarily require pinching to produce sufficient stem. Columbia is a Rose to be depended upon at all times. It makes big plants and flowers freely in winter. It is a pleasing shade of rose-pink in color and double enough to make a good shipping and keeping flower, yet opens well at all times. It is an excellent winter variety and should be grown in every Rose house.

Double White Killarney. This Rose is the leading and best white Rose ever grown, when quality of bloom is considered. There have been many sports of White Killarney, but this Rose, known as the Budlong strain, has shown superiority to the other sports in every respect and it is recognized today that Double White Killarney means the Budlong strain. It is pure white and the flowers are of great substance. We unhesitatingly recommend it as the best white forcing Rose in existence.

Golden Ophelia. This yellow sort which, by the way, is not a sport but a seedling from Ophelia, has made many friends among both growers and flower-buyers in the last few seasons and is being widely grown when a small yellow sort is needed. It cannot be classed with Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, which is a specialty



Double White Killarney

Greenhouse Roses, continued

grower's Rose, but it is an easy Rose to grow and one which produces well for the average grower. In color it is bright yellow, shading to pale yellow at the edge of the petal. The flower is fragrant, not very double and very pretty when cut in bud. Vigorous and robust in growth and usually free in flowering.

Mme. Butterfly. This sport of Ophelia, which carries on so many of the excellent qualities of its parent, is, without doubt, the most widely grown and the most popular Rose of its type. The color is similar to Ophelia—shell or flesh-pink with the Ophelia shadings deepened and intensified. A real commercial sort; good from the grower's standpoint. A good Rose to ship and a good Rose from the retailer's standpoint. A popular Rose with the public. In growth Mme. Butterfly is surpassing the parent, and this feature alone recommends it to all. Foliage, stem, and flower are all Ophelia—improved and glorified.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A very free-flowering variety which has been a favorite for many years. Indian-yellow in the bud, changing color with the expanding flower. It is valued for its many uses. It is a small Rose, but makes up by freedom of flowering.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh-pink in color, shading to yellow at the base of the petals in the partially opened flower. Very attractive. The real charm lies in the open flower which is, to the Rose-lover, perfection in form and color. It is of easy habit, grows well and produces well. It is slightly heavier in flower and plant than Mme. Butterfly, although no more free-flowering. The lighter shade of color and the additional yellow at the base of the petal makes Ophelia preferable to many.



Premier Roses

Premier. In color a clear shade of rose-pink throughout the season. This variety will class among the big Roses and at the top with the average Rose-grower. Premier is widely grown in larger quantities than other greenhouse varieties. It is a free, easy grower. Requires considerable pinching to produce long stems, but can be cropped better, perhaps, than any of the other varieties generally grown. It is at its best as a Christmas and midwinter Rose, but is good at all times. A favorite with the grower and with the flower-buyer.

Polyantha or Cluster Roses

Grafted:	Each	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch.....	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$35 00
3-inch.....	50	5 00	40 00
4-inch.....	60	6 00	45 00

Cecile Brunner. A delicate pink cluster Rose which, for freedom of flowering and for the varied uses to which it is put, has no equal. It is the corsage bouquet Rose for the nation and, whether known under its right name or as Sweetheart, or Mignon, it will remain one of the popular Roses of commerce.

George Elger. Similar to Cécile Brunner in that it is a cluster Rose, also in freedom of growth and in productiveness. It is a decided novelty, as a yellow cluster Rose for corsage and table work has been needed.

Perle d'Or. In color it is distinct—orange-yellow, shading to light yellow, and is very dainty and effective when cut in sprays. One of the best cluster Roses of its color to date.

These three Roses are the only ones in their type that are grown commercially for cut-flower purposes. They are unsurpassed for corsage or table work and are also very fine for garden culture. If the larger plants for outdoor growing are desired, would refer you to pages 20 and 21.



Grafted Rose

Chrysanthemums

The list of Chrysanthemums we are offering for the season of 1925 shows many changes from those of the previous seasons and these are, we believe, a great benefit to us and no injury to our trade. We have discarded many varieties, keeping only such as have shown themselves really needed to maintain a balance of color and season. This selection has eliminated many for which we may have calls during the planting season, but in the list presented we have the superior of the discarded variety.

Our aim is to grow in quantity those varieties which we, ourselves, would grow for the cut-flower trade, regardless of the fact that we have limited the list of offerings. There is no break in the 'mum crop from the start to the finish of the 'mum season if planted from an intelligent selection of varieties from this list, commercial cut-flower production governing this selection. The descriptions given must be limited, and, as stated previously, we grow these varieties in large quantities for commercial cut-flower purposes so cannot avoid using trade terms in descriptions. However, those best suited to the needs of the commercial growers are the sorts that will meet the requirements of the private greenhouse.

New Chrysanthemums for 1925

SMITH'S PEERLESS. This variety has wonderful substance and keeps well after being cut. Color is white with a creamy cast. Petals look and feel like wax. While this variety is in bloom for Thanksgiving, it is at its best about December 5. Grows to a height of 3½ feet. Buds are selected September 20 or later. Doz. 100

Rooted cuttings.....	\$4 00	\$25 00
From 2¼-inch pots.....	5 00	30 00

TOWANTIC. (Smith.) An excellent pure white of the incurved type blooming at Thanksgiving. Grows to a height of 3½ feet when benched about July 10. Do not select bud before September 10. Doz. 100

Rooted cuttings.....	\$4 00	\$25 00
From 2¼-inch pots.....	5 00	30 00

Choice General-Purpose Chrysanthemums

We grow Chrysanthemums for the cut-flower market and we grow a lot of them. We buy the new ones and give them a chance to show merit, but we do not aim to keep in this list a variety that cannot be grown well by the average grower. If a variety needs special treatment or nursing to make it produce blooms that will sell, we don't grow it. We have not kept in this list those varieties which cannot be finished well with average treatment, and it is from this list that the customer with the small greenhouse, who wishes bloom

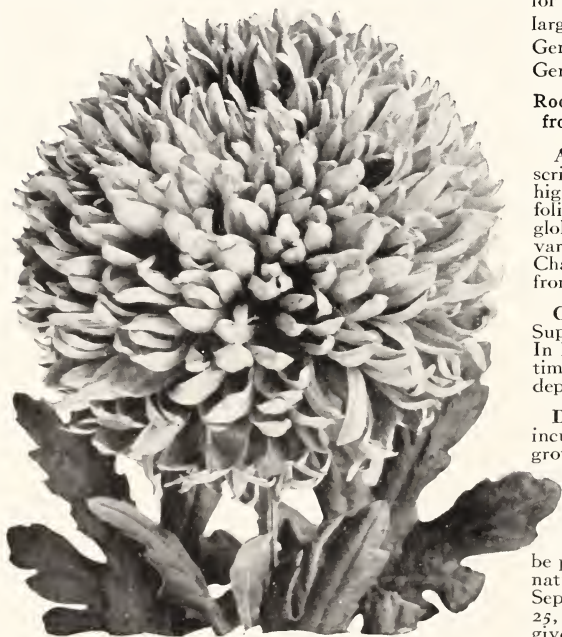
for personal pleasure, should make his selection of the large-flowered sorts. This applies not only to the New General-Purpose varieties but also to the following General-Purpose List:

Rooted cuttings, 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100;
from 2¼-inch pots, 20c. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100

ADRIAN'S PRIDE. (Smith.) Originator's description. It is as bright a yellow as Marigold, 4 feet high from June 20 planting, with excellent stem and foliage. Although not incurved, it is of a perfect globular form. We have no hesitancy in endorsing this variety for Thanksgiving use or to replace Golden Chadwick. Matures November 20 to 30. Fully double from buds selected September 30.

CHADWICK SUPREME. Color similar to Pacific Supreme; reflexed bloom. A sport of W. H. Chadwick. In bloom from November 20 to December 1, at which time all the Chadwicks are in flower, the date being dependent on date of planting and weather conditions.

DECEMBER BEAUTY. (Smith, 1920.) A massive incurved Japanese much the same in form as well-grown Jeanne Nonin. Growth vigorous yet short jointed, attaining 3½ feet from June 20 planting. Fully developed December 10 to 15 and the supply continues until Christmas and after from the later buds. White with light pink shading which is more pronounced at the center of the blooms. They may be planted the second or third week of July and grown natural, selecting the late bud, which appears in September, or when planted in June, stop August 10 to 25, allowing one or more breaks to continue. This will give buds September 30 to October 10 and flowers December 10 to 30. This variety is so double on the



Adrian's Pride Chrysanthemum



Chadwick Supreme. See page 30



December Beauty. See page 30

Choice General-Purpose Chrysanthemums, continued

late buds that any attempt to secure them prior to late September will result in malformed flowers. By far the largest and finest December-flowering variety.

DECEMBER GLORY. (Smith.) An excellent commercial variety, maturing from December 1 to 10. A seedling from December Gem. Pure white, incurving petals throughout, making it perfectly spherical in form. Flower 6 inches in diameter. Fine stem and foliage. Height 5 feet from June 15 planting. The best white we have produced for late flowering. Secure bud September 30.

GOLDEN CHADWICK. When high-class blooms are the object, this variety reigns supreme. Its rich yellow color, combined with the good characteristics of the Chadwicks, places it as one of the best late yellow varieties.

GOLDEN KING. (Smith.) A beautiful yellow of the finest incurved form, producing massive blooms about the same shade as Adrian's Pride or Sunbeam. Matures November 15 to 25. Excellent stem and foliage. Height, 4½ feet.

INDIAN SUMMER. In color, the groundwork is yellow, but into this are blended the terra-cotta and salmon shades, with a tinge of bronze. The color of autumn foliage during Indian Summer in a measure describes the coloring. It is a sport of Golden Chadwick.

ROSA RAISA. (Smith.) A wonderful light rose-pink of an even shade throughout, with perfect incurved form. A strong upright stem, with foliage larger than the average. Matures November 15 and can be held for Thanksgiving. One of the very best commercial varieties we have produced in recent years. Select bud September 20. Height, 4½ feet.

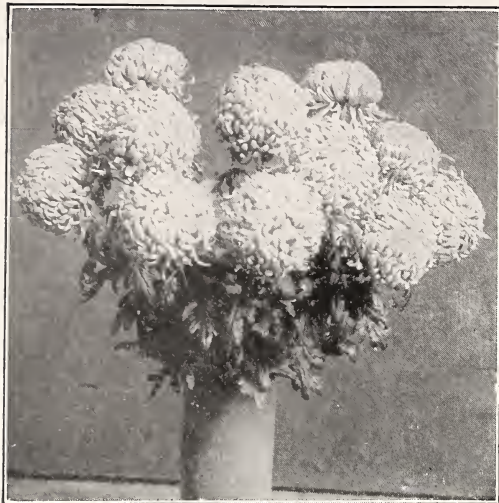
SUNGOLD. (Smith.) An intense yellow, rivaling Marigold in color, and maturing December 1 and later. A seedling of Sunbeam, with strong, upright growth. Brightest late yellow we have ever offered—later than Adrian's Pride. Height, 4½ feet. Select bud September 30 and later.

W. H. CHADWICK. For the markets that want select stock, this variety stands alone. Slightly pinkish when grown cool, it is even more charming than when pure white.



Sungold

For hardy varieties refer to page 24 and to the color plate on page 23



Golden Chadwick. See page 31



White Surprise

Choice General-Purpose Chrysanthemums, continued

WHITE SURPRISE. (Smith.) From this raiser of new Chrysanthemums have come nearly all of the best varieties in commerce today, and White Surprise is, in our opinion, one of the finest sorts offered by any raiser of Chrysanthemums. The flower is large, reflexed in type, but close-petaled enough to be a solid flower and the petals are of good substance. These characteristics make a flower that will pack without bruising. White Surprise makes a big flower on a strong, straight stem. It also makes well-colored foliage of fair size and comes very

evenly on the bench, very few cull flowers being found in large plantings. From buds taken in early September, we had all perfect blooms. The only malformed blooms were from too early bud selection. White Surprise keeps well when cut and the massive white bloom is not any less valuable when slightly tinged with pink as is the case when it is grown at a low temperature. It is a good variety for the grower, be he commercial or private, and outclasses our older sorts that come before Chadwick. Blooming season November 1 to 10.

General-Purpose Chrysanthemums

Rooted cuttings, 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100; from 2¼-inch pots, 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100



Chieftain

Charles Razer. Pure white, with strong stem; foliage as handsome as Eaton. Flowers much like Bonnaillon in form, but larger. An excellent white variety that has many admirers and is largely planted. Blooming date, November 1.

Chieftain. Deep, clear pink; incurved in type on the order of Bonnaillon. A very fine midseason pink variety. One of the best in its color for shipping. Grows to medium height from June planting.

Golden Glow. Owing to the ease with which this variety can be brought into late bloom at a desired date, it has become very popular. Clear yellow in color.

Oconto. A white Japanese incurved of large size, with strong, rigid stem and perfect foliage. October 15. Height 4 feet. Best bud August 30.

Richmond. The phrase "An early Bonnaillon," describes this variety. A bright golden yellow that has every promise of making a name for itself. Perfect in form and perfect in color.

Rose Perfection. (Smith, 1920.) Very similar to Chieftain, from which it is a seedling. Better in color by being a trifle brighter and with us a week earlier. "An early Chieftain" describes it. It is an easy variety to handle and does well under ordinary treatment.

Sun Glow. An early, bright yellow of the Major Bonnaillon type, maturing October 25. Exceptionally fine stem with the foliage extending to the bloom. Produces an exceedingly high percentage of perfect blooms.

Unaka. A strong grower with perfect stem and foliage. A fine incurved bloom of a pleasing shade of pink. Matures the first week in October.

White Chieftain. A sport from the well-known pink variety. The first crown buds show a tinge of pink; late buds, pure white. It is ideal in form and one of the best whites for cutting about November 1.

New Pompon Chrysanthemums for 1925

Rooted cuttings, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; from 2¼-inch pots, 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20 per 100

We are offering the new Pompon varieties listed below. They are recognized as being far superior to the older sorts of commerce, richer in coloring, with better habit of growth and flowering. From the list of new Pompon varieties tried last season, the first three mentioned are the offering of our choice. These sorts have shown sufficient merit to warrant their being grown commercially. Pompons are becoming more popular year by year, on account of their free-flowering qualities and lend a distinctive grace and beauty to floral decorations of all kinds. Those interested in this type should not overlook the following varieties:

CHICAGO PEARL. A pure white that comes into bloom at Thanksgiving. The flower is about 2 inches in diameter and resembles Mariana. This new variety of last season's introduction has proved to be the finest white Pompon we have ever grown. The flower is almost ideal in form and the general habit of the plant is good. Sprays large and the flowers are carried well apart. The season is November 15 to 25.

FELICE. (Smith.) An orange Pompon of exceptional merit. The broad, incurved petals form a high, rounded flower 2 inches in diameter. Matures November 5 to 10.

ROWENNA. (Smith.) A very fine late Pompon, coming into bloom at Thanksgiving and in color a medium shade of bronze. Grows to a height of 3 feet.



Chicago Pearl

The Newer Pompon Chrysanthemums

Price, from 2¼-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. Three of a variety at dozen rates, 25 of a variety at 100 rates.

IRENE. (Smith.) A pure white variety of the true Pompon type, maturing exceptionally early when planted under glass, and carrying its flowers on an upright wiry stem. Irene has also proved to be an excellent variety when planted outdoors and one of the best hardy whites blooming before frost.

ERMALINDA. (Smith.) Color, old rose, with silvery sheen which is enhanced under artificial light, 1¾ inches in diameter. Strong, upright grower to 3½ feet high, maturing October 25.

CORA PECK BUHL. (Smith.) Somewhat resembles Golden Climax in growth and form of flowers. It is deepest in color of all the yellow Pompons and is yellow in any light. For comparison, is brighter than Sun Glow of the large-flowering section.

LOUISE DAVENPORT. Button type, which is the true Pompon. Rich bronze in color; very floriferous, making full sprays. We have had 32 finished flowers on a single spray. A wonderful producer, growing freely with ordinary care and spacing and filling the bench with a mass of bloom. Matures November 10.

NEW YORK. Coming into flower November 1, this bronze variety has been the most called for of any of the many sorts we have been growing. It is a seedling from Hilda Canning, as are Louise Davenport



Rowenna



November Gold

New Pompon Chrysanthemums, continued
and Sarah Townsend. It is the first of a wonderful succession of bronze Pompons. With us, it holds in its glory until Louise Davenport comes into flower and takes its place.

NOVEMBER GOLD. A strong-stemmed, upright grower of the large-flowered type. Too large to be classed as a true Pompon, but perfect in form and a bright golden yellow in color. The best formed flower and the richest colored of all our yellow Pompons. Comes November 5 to 10. It makes from three to five large, strong sprays per plant with usual culture.

SARAH TOWNSEND. Golden-bronze in color. Lacks the richness in color of New York and Louise Davenport, but follows the latter in period of blooming. Comes into flower November 20 and holds well until December 1. It is a true Pompon, nicely formed and of good color. Although it flowers too late for the early shows, it may be had for the late exhibitions.



Louise Davenport. See page 33

YULETIDE. (Smith.) The latest and best white Pompon known up to the present. Color, purest paper-white, and does not mature until December 5 to 10. A seedling from Christmas Gold but more dwarf in growth. Height, 3 feet, from plants benched June 20. Possesses an unusually stiff stem. In our judgment it is most satisfactory when the center or crown-bud is removed and each lateral growth is disbudded, thus producing a spray with five to eight flowers from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. This variety is also an excellent pot-plant, especially when disbudded and does not mature until December 10. Height, 12 inches above pot. Everyone interested in late Pompons will eventually grow this one. C. S. A. Certificate.



New York

General List of Pompon Chrysanthemums

2 1/4-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

Edina. Rose-pink; large-flowered type. An excellent Chrysanthemum. October 15.

Frank Wilcox. Golden bronze, coming into bloom late; makes a very fine pot-plant and is excellent for cutting for Thanksgiving, either in sprays or disbudded. Plants tend to overbud in small pots which will be outgrown when planted. This variety has been sold under the name of Souvenir d'Or and Mrs. F. Beu. November 20.

Golden Climax. To the general grower, this is the finest of all the yellow Pompons. It is a free, easy grower. It can be grown to perfection from early June planting. It has been grown into excellent, salable, cut-flower stock when planted as late as August. It ranks at the top of the list with the general grower. On the order of Quinola, but with foliage that is hard and will not be subject to mildew. Blooms November 10 to 20. Extra-fine variety for cutting in sprays.

Lorraine Meech. (A. N. Pierson, Inc.) Distinctly a novelty. Color is dull crimson with a golden-bronze reverse. The petals curl just enough to show both colors, which gives a very pleasing contrast. When fully open, a small yellow center shows, but this should, nevertheless, be classed as a Pompon. Growth is very good; foliage, dark green right up to the bud. In bloom November 20.

Mariana. In this new Pompon we have a welcome addition to the list. Good first-class white Pompons have been needed, as white is very useful in general florist work. Mariana is a large-flowered Pompon. It is a producer of excellent sprays or can be grown well if disbudded to one flower. The individual flower is large and of excellent form; in habit of growth it is clean and vigorous. It is a Pompon every grower will need. Ready for cutting November 1.

All Pompons are supposed to be bardy and are usually so listed. With those who can protect them our General List will find favor, but we recommend the Early-flowering Type listed on page 24.



Pauline Wilcox

Pauline Wilcox. (A. N. Pierson, Inc.) The form of the flower classes it as a decorative variety and it is the ideal decorative type. The habit of the plant and the flower sprays are very desirable. The stems are straight and strong and the flowers hold well apart in the clusters. The color is bronze with red and gold mixed, the tips of the petals being lighter, giving a very pleasing combination. In bloom November 5. It is a gloriously colored variety and there is nothing like it. It is distinct and valuable.

Please Note

We are often asked what Pompons are satisfactory out-of-doors. The list of Pompons which can be successfully grown out-of-doors is largely a matter of location and knowledge of how to handle them. In the first place, no variety will be hardy if allowed to stand through freezing weather in a low, wet place. Elevate your beds if your soil is at all heavy and habitually wet. Winter covering should be light and not such material as will exclude the air and smother the plants. More plants have been killed by what we call "wet feet" than by any other cause.

The next cause of winter killing might be called, "killed by kindness," where heavy protection is given. Do not pinch back plants later than the early part of August. Protect them from the early frosts, and especially from the sun after a frost, and the list we have appended may be added to materially. Do not depend entirely upon nature, but use a little care and your hardy Chrysanthemums will be a pleasure.



Mariana (Pompon)



Elizabeth McDowell Chrysanthemum



Mrs. E. D. Godfrey Chrysanthemum

Single Chrysanthemums

No collection of the "Queen of the Autumn" will be complete without the single-flowered varieties. Nearly all of the so-called "singles" have several rows of petals and some of the finest colors of the Chrysanthemum family are exemplified by the single sorts. Our list of these has been cut to meet the requirements of the commercial needs, but here again it is a survival, not alone of the unlike, but also of the best. Grow some singles and you will be forever a lover of the type.

From 2 1/4-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.,
\$10 per 100

Dusky Maid. Deep, rich, golden bronze having several rows of petals. Strong grower, maturing late; in fine shape to cut for Thanksgiving Day.

Elizabeth McDowell. (A. N. Pierson, Inc.) This orange-bronze single we believe to be the finest of all the single-flowered seedlings that we have raised. Not only is the color wonderfully fine in daylight, but the richness is greatly enhanced by artificial light. The plant is strong-growing and makes strong stems which carry the flowers well. These are well divided in the clusters. It packs nicely for a single and we class it as the equal of any single-flowered variety in commerce. It is good for exhibition for the high-class storeman and for the grower who retails.

Golden Mensa. A yellow sport of Mensa, having all the good qualities of the parent. Like Mensa from early plantings it is a tall grower but it makes strong stems which carry the bloom well. It will be found in nearly every collection of good singles.

Helen Hubbard. (A. N. Pierson, Inc.) This is the best crimson decorative we have ever grown. The lower petals are from 2 to 2 1/2 inches in length. The color is a rich, velvety crimson which does not fade. Growth is excellent. There are no other varieties in this color which can compare with it for cutting in sprays. This Harvard crimson is in bloom November 15.

Mensa. Pure white Single; strong. The finest white variety. November 10 to 15.

Mrs. E. D. Godfrey. A lovely shade of light pink; very strong-growing variety. Late blooming, coming for Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. W. E. Buckingham. In color a brilliant shade of rose-pink. One of the finest Singles. November 1.



Peggy Bulkeley Chrysanthemum. See page 37

Single Chrysanthemums, continued

Peggy Bulkeley. We consider this variety one of the prettiest in our collection. The color is a soft, yet luminous pink, changing as the flower matures to a delicate mauve-pink. The blooms are large, averaging four rays of petals which recurve gracefully from a golden yellow center. The growth is vigorous and erect, producing large sprays which show the individual flowers to the best possible advantage. An ideal cut-flower or pot-plant variety. Matures November 10 to 15.

Single Varieties for Outdoor Planting

A few grow them well, especially in more favored localities. Alice Howell, which we list among our hardy sorts, is single, but the varieties given here would do well only under the best of conditions and with protection from fall frosts.

Anemone Chrysanthemums

The Anemone, with its built-up cushion in the center, fringed with several rows of petals, adds to the enjoyment of the Chrysanthemum season by contributing a distinctly different flower to your assortment. While this offering of varieties is small, these sorts are carefully selected and dependable.

From 2¼-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

Blanche. The improved Garza. A very attractive flower and a good grower.

Eugene Langaulet. Deep golden yellow in color, with a double row of petals just prominent enough to class this very desirable variety with the Anemones. The lateness of its blooming season enables the grower to hold it for Thanksgiving Day. Its bright golden color and its close resemblance to the Pompons recommend it for general growing.

Izola. Deep cerise-pink in color and ideal in form. Strong in growth and very free-flowering. Ready November 15. The best of the dark-colored varieties. Very fine.



Dusky Maid Chrysanthemum. See page 36

Sunshine. A bright, golden yellow, late-flowering variety that has for the past two seasons been grown extensively. It is the finest of all the Anemone-flowered varieties with the average grower. It matures late, coming in the last of November. It is semi-dwarf, strong-stemmed, and makes a well-formed plant. From early plantings, Sunshine will make a large plant; from later plantings it is medium dwarf.

Volunteer. A very bright golden yellow that will come into flower for Thanksgiving Day. Strong, stiff stems and needs little tying. It will produce a big cut of good market bloom.

Our Seedling Pompons

Our planting of 50,000 plants from our seedlings in 1923 was well worth seeing by a lover of this, the finest type of Chrysanthemum.

To you who have followed the Chrysanthemum shows the past two seasons, these seedlings need no introduction.

They have been, and are, the sensation of the season.

New York (No. 456), Sarah Townsend (No. 526), November Gold (No. 492), Louise Davenport (No. 449), with two other seedlings, won the Silver Cup of the Chrysanthemum Society at Chicago, November 17-20, 1921.

These varieties we offer under name, but we mention here both names and numbers as we have had innumerable letters referring to them by number showing that they have been carefully noted in the shows.



Sunshine Chrysanthemum

Bedding Plants

The growing of Bedding Plants is one of our important specialties and a department is devoted solely to the production of a superior grade of plants for bedding out. No effort is made to present a comprehensive assortment, but the varieties offered will, we believe, include all those of recognized merit for summer bedding. March, April, May, and June delivery.

Achyranthes

These useful foliage plants are each season attaining greater popularity for edging, ribbon effects and carpet-bedding. They may be sheared to any desired form and are more serviceable than coleus. They are, therefore, better adapted for planting in public or exposed locations. Desirable for planting window-boxes, cemetery vases, etc.

From 2 1/4-inch pots, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100. From 3-inch pots, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

Biemuelleri. Light red, shading darker red at edge of the foliage. Medium height.

Brilliantissima. Light red; very brilliant. Dwarf, compact grower.

Lindenii. Clear, dark red foliage. Tall-growing plant.

Panache de Bailey. A new and desirable variety of compact growth. Foliage green and yellow, crimson veinings, predominating color yellow. A worthy companion to Brilliantissima.

Formosa. Yellow on light green background; vigorous growth.

Ageratum • Floss Flower

From 2 1/4-inch pots, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100. From 3-inch pots, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100

Fraseri. A splendid variety which flowers freely under conditions that merely produce foliage in older varieties. Color bright blue; semi-dwarf habit, similar to Princess Pauline. The best variety for bedding.

Perfection. A more moderate-growing variety; the deepest blue in color.

Princess Pauline. A combination of blue and white in the same flower.

Stella Gurney. Bright blue; vigorous growth.

Aloysia

Citriodora, Lemon Verbena. Well known and valued for the odor of the foliage.

	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch pots	\$1 00	\$7 50
3-inch pots	1 50	10 00



Bed of Coleus

Alternanthera

Bright foliage plants of dwarf habit. Used extensively for edging and design bedding.

From 2 1/4-inch pots, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100

Aurea nana. Bright yellow foliage; the most compact and the best variety in its color.

Brilliantissima. A valuable new Alternanthera, red and yellow in color, with broad leaf. Strong grower.

Paronychioides. A most desirable kind of dwarf habit; orange-red and crimson, shaded green.

Begonia

From 2 1/4-inch pots, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100. From 3-inch pots, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

Vernon. A grand bedding kind, with deep red flowers and glossy bronze-red leaves.

Coleus

From 2 1/4-inch pots, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100, except where noted

Anna Pfister. Bright yellow, marked crimson. Neat and compact in growth; very desirable for dwarf edging or carpet bedding.

Beckwith's Gem. Center velvety maroon, bordered with red; the edge is green, changing to creamy yellow at the point of the leaf.

Duneira. A magnificent Coleus, standing the sun as well as Verschaffeltii. Color various shades of crimson.

Firebrand. Bright maroon.

Golden Bedder. Golden yellow; the old original, true to name.

John Pfister. Bright crimson, edged with gold. Compact in growth. Companion variety to Anna Pfister.

Lord Alverstone. Velvety plum, with yellow, green and pink markings. A handsome combination, and has a constitution that will resist sun-scald and drought.

Lord Palmerston. Deep maroon center with dark crimson venation.

Queen Victoria. Cardinal-red with distinct golden border.

Verschaffeltii. Standard crimson.

Fancy Coleus

American Beauty. Red, green, and yellow.

Blizzard. Deep maroon, edged with green.

Brilliancy. A combination of red and gold. Rooted cuttings, \$4 per 100; 2 1/4-inch pots, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

Defiance. Bright red with golden yellow border.

Hurricane. Light reddish center, mottled with maroon, edge of leaf green.

Neptune. Green with mottling of red.

Prince Edward. Reddish center, shading deep crimson, edge of leaf green.

Saboni. Red, with faint edging of yellow.

Salvador. Deep velvety crimson with prominent vermilion center effectively bordered with light green.



An effective bed of Cannas

Choice Cannas

Among bedding plants, there is nothing to compare with the Canna for quick and gorgeous effects, or for producing uniformly good results with comparatively little attention. The Canna enjoys a deep, rich soil with plenty of well-decayed manure and an open, sunny location, although the bronze-leaved varieties show to splendid advantage when grown in partial shade for foliage effect. Planted in large masses or straight rows, the plants should be set 2 feet apart. Small, circular beds require closer planting; 18 to 20 inches will produce an effective planting.

Varieties of Special Merit

From 3-inch pots, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100, except where noted

CARL LUTZ. Pure, deep golden-yellow flowers. A strong-growing, green-foliaged variety. 5½ to 6 feet.

CITY OF PORTLAND. A wonderful, bright rosy pink much deeper in color than Mrs. Alfred Conard or Hungaria; a free-flowering vigorous grower. 3½ feet. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

FAVORITE. Deep golden yellow, overspread with minute red dots which, however, do not detract from the general color effect. A pretty golden yellow. Vigorous growth and handsome foliage. \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

FIREBIRD. The best red-flowered, green-leaved Canna. The flowers are borne in immense trusses on tall stalks, well above the leaves. They are of splendid form, round and shapely. Petals measure 2½ inches and over across, and the color is a clear glistening scarlet without any streaks, spots, or blotches. 4 ft.

HUNGARIA. A magnificent new variety of strong, robust habit with enormous trusses of deep pink flowers carried well above the foliage; one of the best pink sorts. 3½ feet.

METEOR. (Wintzer's.) As a bedder this new variety is without question the most conspicuous and dazzling of all the red varieties and by far the most prolific. The bright crimson flowers, combined with the vigorous healthy foliage, form a brilliant combination which, with the free-flowering habit of the plant, establishes this variety as one of the most desirable Cannas. 5 ft.

MRS. A. F. CONARD. Its exquisite salmon-pink flowers are of largest size in erect and abundantly furnished heads so freely produced as to keep a superb showing for months, above the rich green foliage. 4 ft.

ORANGE BEDDER. Bright orange-scarlet, slightly suffused scarlet. An exceptionally free bloomer and a dazzling color. The best bedding variety in this color.

QUEEN HELEN (Yellow King Humbert). Massive pure yellow flowers dotted with red; an occasional flower will appear orange-streaked. Virtually a yellow King Humbert, with all the good bedding qualities of that fine variety.

VENUS. The color is a gay rosy pink with a mottled border of creamy yellow. Blooms splendidly and the flowers are always bright and clean in appearance. An attractive and popular variety. 4 ft.

Standard Varieties

From 3-inch pots, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100

Gladiator. The color is yellow, spotted with red. A strong, vigorous grower with fine green foliage and large heads of flowers that stand the storms and sunshine better than any other Canna. It blooms continually and is one of the finest varieties we offer. 5 ft.

Gustav Gumper. This is the ideal rich yellow bedding Canna; the flowers of good size are held well above the foliage, the fine trusses always clean looking; in habit of growth it is very uniform; The color is a rich golden yellow, a shade that has been missing heretofore. 3½ to 4 ft.

J. D. Eisele. Bright vermilion-scarlet, overlaid with orange. A fine bedder. 3½ ft.

Richard Wallace. Canary-yellow; large flowers freely produced. One of the best and most effective varieties for bedding. 4½ feet.

Orchid-Flowering Cannas

King Humbert. Flowers as large as the largest of the Orchid-flowering Cannas. Bright orange-scarlet, streaked with crimson. Foliage is bronze with brownish green stripes; thick and leathery; strong, robust grower. 4 to 5 ft.

Louisiana. The plant is a vigorous grower, producing a thick mass of glossy green foliage; its flowers are often more than 7 inches across and every inch a vivid scarlet. It blooms tremendously, often four or five stalks flowering at once. 7 ft.

Red Wyoming. A sport of Wyoming, with the same habit and growth as its parent, but bright scarlet in color, with large, rounded petals. 5 ft.

Wyoming. One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms are orange-colored; true orchid-shape, with large, rounded petals. 5 ft.

Dracæna

Indivisa. This variety of *Dracæna* is used extensively as a center plant for vases and for porch and window-boxes. It will stand full exposure to the sun and its long, graceful, narrow leaves make a beautiful contrast with other plants.

	Each	Doz.	100
4-inch pots	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$40 00
5-inch pots	75	7 50	
6-inch	1 00	9 00	

Geraniums

	Doz.	100
3-inch pots	\$3 00	\$20 00
4-inch pots	4 00	30 00
4-inch pots, selected, in bloom	5 00	35 00

Red

Alphonse Ricard. Bright vermilion-scarlet; large florets and immense trusses. Without doubt the finest bedding variety in its color.

Edmond Blanc. One of the most brilliant *Geraniums* in the cerise shade. Bright carmine, shaded around the white eye and on upper petals with bright scarlet. Flowers are perfectly formed, borne in large trusses, blooming freely the entire season.

S. A. Nutt. Considered one of the best dark red *Geraniums*, and is more generally used both as a pot plant and for bedding than any other kind. The color is a handsome, dark, velvety scarlet, with maroon shading; a vigorous, compact grower, with a clean, healthy constitution.

Salmon Geraniums

Beaute Poitevine. A great favorite and conceded to be one of the best of the semi-double bedders among the light salmon shades; the color is a beautiful shade of pink, delicately shading to white; large, splendid trusses.

White

Comtesse de Harcourt. Pure white flowers, with beautiful florets and enormous trusses which stand the sun well; perfect habit; deep, rich green foliage.

Pink

Berthe de Presilly. Bright silver-rose-pink; the flowers are full and of perfect form; trusses large and freely produced; the habit is dwarf, robust and branching. A fine bedder and excellent pot plant.

Mrs. Lawrence. This is one of the finest *Geraniums* we have in this color. Clear, healthy foliage; splendid dwarf, compact habit of growth; wonderfully free in flowering. Indispensable as a pot plant; being strongly recommended as a flower for winter; unsurpassed as a bedder. The color is an artistic shade of satiny salmon-pink, slightly tinged white.



Bed of Geraniums

Heliotrope

The fragrant *Heliotrope* is a universal favorite for bedding purposes or for growing in pots. The following varieties are of the heavy-trussed type. We suggest *Centaurea gymnocarpa* as a harmonious border.

From 2 1/4-inch pots, \$1.50 per doz. of one variety, \$8 per 100. From 3-inch pots, \$2.50 per doz. of one variety, \$18 per 100. From 4-inch pots, \$4.50 per doz. of one variety, \$35 per 100.

Centefleur. Rich, deep, violet-blue, with white eye; flowers large; free and very vigorous. A very desirable variety.

La Duse. A mammoth-flowering kind, bearing enormous, deep blue trusses; very free flowering. An unusually fine bedding variety.

Lorne. Light blue, sweet-scented variety. Very widely used for bedding.

Lemon Verbena. See *Aloysia*, page 38

Marguerite, or Paris Daisy

For outdoor bedding, growing as pot plants, or for cutting, the *Marguerite* is one of the most useful flowering plants.

	Doz.	100
From 2 1/4-inch pots	\$1 50	\$10 00
From 3-inch pots	2 50	18 00
From 4-inch pots	4 00	30 00

Single White. Similar in growth, but with a single row of petals.

Parlor Ivy

A trailing vine, not hardy. Valuable for vase work and window-boxes.

	Doz.	100
2 1/4-inch pots	\$1 00	\$7 50
3-inch pots	1 50	10 00

Salvia · Scarlet Sage

This most gorgeous and effective bedding subject is by all means the most conspicuous and useful of the late summer-flowering annuals. It produces its showy, scarlet spikes in the greatest profusion from July until frost and seems to be equally at home whether massed on the lawn, planted in borders, or mixed indiscriminately among shrub groupings.

	Doz.	100
From 2 1/4-inch pots	\$1 00	\$8 00
From 3-inch pots	1 50	12 00

America. A new bedding or pot variety that will supersede *Zurich* and other dwarf kinds on all-round merit. The growth is vigorous and healthy, but dwarf and compact. It commences flowering early and continues a mass of glowing scarlet until heavy frosts occur. Can also be flowered in pots from Christmas on.

Bonfire. A compact variety, growing to a height of about 2 feet. Heavy flower-spikes of brightest scarlet.

Splendens. A tall-growing variety; immense flower-spikes of dazzling scarlet.

Zurich. An extremely free-flowering, dwarf variety. The plants commence to bloom early and continue until checked by frost. Very bright scarlet.

Trailing Vinca

From 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100. From 4-inch pots, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30 per 100. 4-inch, selected, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Major variegata. Variegated green and white; largely used for vases and window-boxes.

Zinnia

A splendid annual for bedding or cutting purposes. We offer a strain grown for us by a California specialist. In separate colors: *Giant Scarlet* and *Giant Yellow*; also, *Giant Mixed*.

	Doz.	100
From 2 1/4-inch pots	\$1 00	\$8 00
From 3-inch pots, ready end of May ..	1 50	12 00



Your Landscape Problem

HOW TO SOLVE IT

SOONER or later every home-builder or owner has a landscape problem to solve. It may involve design, construction, planting, or maintenance, but without training or experience it is difficult to solve without help. Formerly it was customary to seek free advice from a nurseryman concerning what and where to plant, or to depend upon a jobbing gardener for the layout of important features of the home-grounds.

Successful nurserymen find their energies fully employed in producing and selling the best plants possible, and can seldom undertake to give detailed advice regarding the proper arrangement or maintenance of the plants they grow. Fortunately, this is unnecessary, owing to the increased growth of the profession of Landscape Architects, which makes expert service available to all at reasonable cost. By employing a Landscape Architect one obtains a plan or report, or both, covering the several points of design, construction, planting, and maintenance. Moreover, because Landscape Architects are in constant touch with varying problems and know the results to be had within the limitations of climate, soil, or situation, their clients profit by the combined lessons of many previous problems.

A landscape plan or report presents a picture through which the final result may be foreseen, whether the work is carried out at once or through a period of several years. It helps one to avoid expensive mistakes in the location of plants as well as in the proper quantities to be ordered. For best results the Landscape Architect should be called upon early—before the house is begun, if possible. He is then able to give valuable advice regarding the location of the house and its approaches, and to arrange the grounds so that the several parts will be in correct relation to one another. When professional advice is not employed, these basic problems, upon the proper solution of which depends the future success of the home-grounds, are often incorrectly solved.

The extreme importance of correct planting and cultivation is well known to all who are familiar with plant-growth. Reliable nurserymen endeavor to produce the best plants that can be grown, but if they are planted too shallow or too deep, in shade when sun is needed, or in wet soil when a dry situation is essential, the resulting growth will be a failure. Such failures are unlikely if the sound advice of a Landscape Architect is followed.

In carrying out the plan prepared by your Landscape Architect, avoid the mistake of "shopping around" for plants. "Plant bargains" or those purchased wholly upon the basis of low price are usually unsatisfactory. The first cost of well-grown trees and shrubs is a small consideration in comparison with the increased beauty and productiveness which may be expected from year to year. Your Landscape Architect knows the nurseries which produce the cleanest and strongest plants, and his advice should be followed.

The fear, sometimes expressed by home-owners, that a Landscape Architect would produce a design unsuited to their needs, is groundless, for if he is fully and clearly informed of your requirements, your Landscape Architect will be able to solve the problem in a way that will clearly reflect your own personal preferences, in so far as they are practicable. There are numbers of competent Landscape Architects throughout the country, and we will be glad, upon request, to furnish the names and addresses of those in your vicinity.



A well-placed planting of Evergreens

Cone-Bearers, or Evergreens

This group embraces some of the most beautiful trees and shrubs in cultivation, from which it is possible to select varieties adapted to almost any soil or climate. The Evergreens are becoming more and more popular, and deservedly so, because they are stately and majestic as individuals and strikingly effective and imposing in masses. They retain their foliage and are just as attractive in winter as in summer, varying so much in foliage, shape, outline, height and color that it is possible to make very pretty combinations, and, owing to the fact that they stand severe pruning and shearing, it is possible to retain an Evergreen planting at practically any reasonable height or size.

We list only the best varieties that are hardy in our cold New England climate. Our Evergreens have been frequently transplanted and are shipped with compact balls of roots wrapped and sewed in burlap. This method of handling insures the plants against loss.

Abies · Fir

Balsamea. *Balsam Fir.* A hardy slender tree of rapid growth. Foliage dark green above and silvery beneath. Cones violet-purple, 2 to 4 inches long. A very desirable variety for the home-grounds. 2 to 2½ feet, \$1.50 each.

Brachyphylla. *Nikko Fir.* The hardiest and best conifer Japan has contributed. Fast becoming a favorite because of its dark, rich green color. 4 to 5 feet, \$4 each.

Concolor. *White Fir, or Colorado Silver Fir.* A majestic tree and the most dependable Fir in cultivation. Leaves light, glaucous green. Cones 3 to 5 inches long, green or grayish green. 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50 each.

Abies, continued

Fraseri. *Fraser's Balsam Fir.* Foliage dark green and shining, with pale bands beneath. Cones 2 inches long, dark purple, with yellowish green reflexed bracts. 2 feet, \$3 each.

Pectinata. *European Silver Fir.* Leaves dark green above, silvery gray beneath. Cones 5 to 6 inches long; bracts project beyond the scales into sharp, reflexed points. 4 feet, \$4 each.

Veitchii. *Veitch's Fir.* A very hardy and beautiful tree—dignified and picturesque. Foliage bright green, silvery white underneath. Cones 2 to 2½ inches long. 4 feet, \$4.50 each.

Biota. See *Thuja*



Juniperus Pfitzeriana

Juniperus

Juniper, Savin and Red Cedar

A group of Evergreens of great beauty and adaptability. Largely used in garden and landscape planting and embraces species of great hardiness. The arborescent forms make beautiful specimens, while the prostrate varieties are widely used as a ground-cover.

Chinensis. *Chinese Juniper.* A tree of precise columnar habit, with unfading gray-green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 each.

Chinensis albo-spica. *White-tipped Chinese Juniper.* A splendid sort of conical growth and bluish gray foliage interspersed with silvery white. Very hardy. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each.

Chinensis Pfitzeriana. *Pfitzer's Juniper.* A comparatively new spreading variety with silvery green foliage. It is very hardy and absolutely dependable. Each 1½ to 2 feet...\$2 50 | 2 to 2½ feet...\$3 50

Communis. *Common Juniper.* A shrub with spreading, sometimes prostrate branches, which curve upwards near the ends. The foliage is very dense and of a grayish green color. Very valuable for larger rockeries and as a ground cover over hillsides. Each 1½ to 2 feet...\$2 00

Communis aurea Douglasii. *Common Golden Juniper.* Like the preceding but the new growth is suffused with bright golden yellow. 1½ feet, \$2.50 each.

Communis hibernica. *Irish Juniper.* Dense, pillar-like growth with numerous upright branches. Very formal in outline. Glauous green foliage. Each 1½ to 2 feet...\$1 50 | 2 to 2½ feet...2 00

Communis suecica. *Swedish Juniper.* Resembles the Irish Juniper in form, only not so close-growing. 1½ to 2 feet...\$1 50 | 2 to 2½ feet...\$2 00

Japonica. *Japanese Juniper.* A valuable dwarf Evergreen of branchy habit. Extremely hardy. Each 1 to 1½ feet...\$2 00 | 2 to 2½ feet...\$3 50

Pfitzeriana Kosteri. *Koster's Juniper.* Glauous foliage and erect, rather loose, open growth. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3 each.

Juniperus, continued

Sabina. *Savin Juniper.* A low, spreading shrub, thriving in poor soil. Foliage dense, very dark green. Splendid for rock-gardens. Each 1 to 1½ feet...\$1 50 | 1½ to 2 feet...2 50

Sabina prostrata. *Creeping Savin Juniper.* Low-growing, trailing variety with spreading branches and grayish green foliage. 1½ feet, \$1.50 each.

Sabina tamariscifolia. *Tamarisk-leaved Savin Juniper.* A beautiful trailing variety; bluish or gray-green. Fine rockery plant. 1½ feet, \$2.50 each.

Sabina, Von Ehron. A pretty, compact, very dwarf form bearing both juvenile and adult branches, upright and wide spreading. Branchlets crowded. This form soon spreads over the ground. 1½ feet, \$3.50 each.

Scopulorum. *Silver Juniper.* Narrow, pyramidal, very close-growing Juniper; silvery-blue coloring equal to the Blue Spruce. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2 each.

Virginiana. *Red Cedar.* We have 60 acres of this splendid Evergreen growing naturally, and over 1,500 root-pruned and transplanted specimens—the finest kind of stock for landscape work. We can supply car-load lots. It is the best of the tall, conical-growing Evergreens for planting in New England and the most effective where pronounced effects are desired. Each 3 to 4 feet...\$2 50 | 4 to 5 feet...4 00 | 5 to 6 feet...5 00 | 6 to 7 feet...6 00 | 10 to 12 feet...\$15 to 20 00 | 12 to 15 feet...20 to 25 00

Virginiana elegantissima. *Lee's Golden Cedar.* Similar to the type but the tips of the young branches are of a beautiful golden bronze. 4 to 5 feet, \$7.50 each.

Virginiana glauca. *Blue Virginia Cedar.* A very vigorous tree with silvery blue foliage the shade of Koster's Blue Spruce. Each 2 to 2½ feet...\$3 00 | 3 to 4 feet...\$4 00

Virginiana tripartita. A dwarf form of irregular habit, dense foliage of a grayish blue color. Very robust. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3 each.

Larix. See Deciduous Trees

Picea · Spruce

Conical or pyramidal Evergreen trees, many of them of great hardiness and usefulness. They are similar to the Firs in appearance, but easily distinguished by the drooping cones and four-angled, spine-tipped leaves. They do particularly well in the climate of the middle, western and northern states and will thrive in any position and in any soil except a wet one.

Alcockiana (bicolor). *Sir Alcock's Spruce.* Dark green, marked with bluish lines underneath. Cones are 3 to 4 inches long, purple when young but light brown when mature. 3 feet, \$3 each.

Canadensis (alba). *White Spruce.* Effective as a specimen tree or for windbreaks; grayish blue foliage. 1½ to 2 feet...\$1 50 | 2½ to 3 feet...\$2 00

Engelmannii. *Engelmann's Spruce.* A tall tree of a spreading nature. The young branches are pubescent and clothed with bluish green foliage which emits a strong aromatic odor if bruised. Cones light brown, 2 to 3 inches long. Each 1½ feet...\$2 00

Excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* A tall and picturesque tree of many variations and the most widely cultivated of all the Spruces. It is very hardy, graceful, and green; grows rapidly and adapts itself to adverse conditions. 2 to 3 feet...\$1 50 | 3 to 4 feet...\$2 50

Excelsa Gregoryana. *Gregory Spruce.* A very dwarf, conical form, rarely exceeding 2 feet in height. It has short, crowded, spreading branches and pale gray-green foliage. 2 feet, \$5 each.



Specimen *Retinospora pisifera plumosa aurea* in our nurseries



A field of young Evergreens at our nurseries



Pinus Mugho

Picea, continued

Excelsa inverta. Weeping Norway Spruce. The drooping branches are closely appressed to the stem of the tree and the leaves are larger and of a lighter green than in the type. Easily the best of the weeping Spruces. Each

3 feet.....\$3 50 | 4 feet.....\$5 00

Excelsa Remontii. A dwarf-growing variety of pyramidal form. Short, dense branches. Each

1½ to 2 feet...\$3 50 | 2 to 2½ feet.....\$5 00

Orientalis. Oriental Spruce. Foliage dark, glossy green, densely appressed to the branches on all but the lower sides. Violet-purple cones, changing to brown, 3 to 4 inches long. Each

1½ to 2 feet....\$2 00 | 2 to 2½ feet.....\$3 50

Polita. Tiger's Tail Spruce. Foliage light green, rigid and spiny, spreading on all sides of the numerous sturdy branches. Cones 4 to 5 inches long; glossy brown. The most attractive and distinctive of the Japanese Spruces. Each

2½ feet.....\$3 50
3 feet.....5 00

Pungens. Colorado Spruce. A very hardy and fine tree of the Rocky Mountains which cannot be too highly recommended. Leaves glaucous green, rigid, and spine-pointed. Cones 3 to 4 inches long and of a glossy brown color. 1½ feet, \$2.50 each.

P. glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce. Attractive rich blue foliage. Sturdy and hardy and will succeed where many Evergreens fail. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3 each.

P. glauca Kosteri. Koster's Blue Spruce. The most beautiful of the Blue Spruces. 15 inches, \$4 each.

Pygmaea. Very dense, small form with ascending branches and bright green foliage. 12 to 15 inches, \$3.50 ea.

Pinus · Pine

A large and valuable group of Evergreen trees with remarkably distinct characters. They are growing from the coldest to the warmest parts of our country and adapt themselves to almost every section.

Austriaca. Austrian Pine. Tall tree with broad, ovate crown. Fast

growing and thrives at the seashore where so few make a good growth. Each

3 to 4 feet.....\$4 00 | 4 to 5 feet.....\$5 00

Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. Similar to the White Pine but with shorter needles and more compact growth. Although comparatively slow in growing, it eventually forms a very beautiful and picturesque tree that is an ornament to any grounds. 2 feet, \$2.50 each.

Densiflora. Japanese Red Pine. Forms an irregular, rather broad head. Rapid grower and very picturesque. 3 feet, \$3 each.

Excelsa. Bhotan Pine. Branches spreading, the uppermost ascending and forming an irregular, broad pyramid. Slender and drooping leaves in fives, grayish or bluish green, and 5 to 7 inches long. Cones are 7 to 9 inches long and very showy. 6 feet, \$10 each.

Montana. Swiss Mountain Pine. Hardy and dwarf. Densely clothed with dark green needles from 1 to 2 inches long. 15 to 18 inches, \$2 each.

Mugho. Dwarf Mountain Pine. Another dwarf variety. Bright green needles. Grayish brown cones 1 to 2 inches long. Valuable for covering slopes and for use in the rock-garden. 1½ feet, \$3 each.

Resinosa. Red or Norway Pine. A stout, lofty tree with horizontal, sometimes pendulous branches of a lustrous green. Forms a pyramidal head when young and an open, round-topped one when old. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each.

Strobus. White Pine. The most valuable Pine. It is a tall tree with regular whorls of horizontal branches forming a symmetrical, pyramidal crown. Each

2 to 3 feet....\$1 50 | 4 to 5 feet.....\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.... 2 00 | 5 to 6 feet..... 5 00

Sylvestris. Scotch Pine. Leaves bluish green. Reddish brown cones about 2 inches long. Frequently planted for screens and windbreaks, and in sand-dunes to prevent drifting. Each

3 to 4 feet....\$2 50 | 4 to 5 feet.....\$4 00



Austrian Pine and Koster's Blue Spruce



Evergreen Planting

Pseudotsuga • Douglas Spruce

Taxifolia (Abies Douglasii). *Douglas Spruce.* A beautiful tree growing from 80 to 100 feet in height and of great hardness. Bluish or dark green, pendulous branchlets. Cones 3 to 4 inches long. Each

2 to 3 feet.....\$2 00 | 3 to 4 feet\$3 00

Taxifolia glauca. *Blue Douglas Spruce.* A smaller tree than the above, with shorter and stouter branches. It varies in color from bluish green to almost silvery white. Each

3 to 4 feet.....\$4 00 | 4 to 5 feet\$5 00

Retinospora (Chamaecyparis)

These plants are especially attractive because of their brilliancy, variety in coloring, and the delicate texture of their foliage. The group includes the tall-growing and also the more dwarf sorts, both valued for their color and foliage contrasts, which are very pronounced in group plantings. An annual shearing about June 15 makes them more compact in growth and brings out more distinctly the varied shades of silver, green, and gold in their foliage. As the growth of the larger-growing varieties can be controlled in this way, they also make very fine trees for foundation plantings.

Pisifera. *Pea-fruited Cypress.* Foliage bright green, borne on somewhat pendulous branches. Pyramidal and rapid growth. Each

1½ to 2 feet.....\$1 50

2½ to 3 feet..... 2 50

Pisifera argentea. A bright sulphur-colored variety of great excellence. 1 foot, \$2 each.

Pisifera aurea. *Golden Pea-fruited Cypress.* The new growth is rich golden yellow, eventually changing to greener hues.

1½ to 2 feet...\$2 50 | 8 to 10 ft. high, 6-ft. Each

2½ to 3 feet... 3 50 spread ..\$20 to \$25 00

Pisifera filifera. *Thread-branched Cypress.* Branches thread-like, gracefully pendulous and much elongated, making a remarkably decorative tree. Each

1½ to 2 feet.....\$2 00

2 to 3 feet..... 4 00

6 ft. high, 5 to 6-ft. spread. Fine specimens. 20 00

Pisifera filifera aurea. *Golden Thread-branched Cypress.* A dwarfier golden form of the preceding. One of the brightest Evergreens. 1½ feet, \$3.50 each.

Retinospora, continued

Pisifera magnifica. A graceful, loose form of the type. Foliage silvery underneath. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3 each.

Pisifera nana. A very dwarf form; one of the best of the dwarf varieties. 10 to 12 inches, \$2.50 each.

Pisifera plumosa. *Plume-like Cypress.* Foliage bright green, in numerous feathery branchlets. One of the most popular varieties. 1½ feet, \$1.50 each.

Pisifera plumosa aurea. *Golden-plumed Cypress.* Terminal growths and foliage bright golden yellow. One of the best of the variegated forms. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50.

Pisifera squarrosa sulphurea. The soft blue foliage has a yellowish cast in the spring. 1½ feet, \$2 each.

Pisifera squarrosa Veitchii. *Veitch's Silver Cypress.* A densely branched tree with feathery, spreading branches. Foliage silvery blue and stands shearing well. 1½ feet, \$3 each.

Sciadopitys

Japanese Umbrella Pine

Verticillata. A uniquely striking and beautiful Japanese tree with compact ascending branches forming a narrow pyramid. Stiff needles, 3 to 5 inches long, of a lustrous, deep green color. Will stand a temperature much below zero. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.50 each.

Taxus • Yew

Canadensis. *Canadian Yew.* One of the few Evergreens that will thrive in a shady location, and for that reason valuable as an Evergreen ground-cover where other plants will not grow. Dwarf, spreading habit; rich green foliage and showy, bright red fruit. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each.

Cuspidata. One of the hardiest of Yews. Upright, rather open growth, with rich green foliage. Makes a beautiful medium-sized specimen and can be kept uniform and symmetrical by occasional shearing. 1½ feet, \$2.50 each.

Cuspidata nana (brevifolia). *Japanese Yew.* A handsome and rare variety of fine, bushy habit; spreading branches with short, deep rich green leaves. Valuable for low foundation planting or hedge subject. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.50 each.

Thuya · Arborvitæ

This group of hardy Evergreens thrives in almost any soil and seems indifferent to exposure. The formal varieties are successfully used in producing architectural effects. Desirable tub plants.

Batemanii. A beautiful type with dark green square-shaped leaves; excellent for grouping or as a specimen. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each.

Occidentalis filiformis stricta. Round-headed, dwarf bush, with upright, thread-like branches. 1½ ft., \$2.50 each.

Occidentalis. *American Arborvitæ.* A tree of pyramidal outline. Foliage bright green, assuming tones of brown and bronze in winter. Used extensively for hedges and screens.

Each
1½ to 2 feet...\$1 00 | 3 to 4 feet.....\$3 00
2 to 3 feet....2 00

Occidentalis aurea, var. George Peabody. *Golden Arborvitæ.* A broadly pyramidal, low-growing tree, with the growth of the season suffused with yellow. Holds its color throughout the year. 1½ feet, \$2 each.

Occidentalis caucasica. Pyramidal tree; lower and denser than the type, with stouter branchlets; foliage bright green. Very desirable form. 15 to 18 inches, \$2 each.

Occidentalis Ellwangeriana. Forms a low, dense pyramid of a peculiar but attractive grayish color. Slender branches. 1½ feet, \$1.50 each.

Occidentalis globosa. *Globe Arborvitæ.* A low, compact, globe-shaped Evergreen with brighter green foliage. Formal and striking. 12 to 15 inches, \$2 each.

Occidentalis globosa compacta. A dwarf, and more dense-growing form of the preceding. 15 to 18 inches, \$2 each.

Occidentalis Hoveyi. *Hovey's Arborvitæ.* A slow-growing form with golden green foliage. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each.

Occidentalis Douglasii spiralis. Dense-growing, with flat, rigid-growing branchlets; dark green flushed with brown on upper surface.

Each
1½ to 2 feet.....\$2 00 | 2 to 2½ feet.....\$2 50

Thuya, continued

Occidentalis pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Arborvitæ.* A compact, narrowly pyramidal tree. Branches short and densely clothed with bright green foliage. Very formal and attractive.

Each
1½ to 2 feet...\$1 50 | 2½ to 3 feet.....\$2 50

Occidentalis Reidii. Broad and bushy; a densely branched, symmetrical, conical tree for lawn planting. 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each.

Occidentalis sibirica Wareana. *Siberian Arborvitæ.* Large, dark green foliage; strong, pyramidal growth. Extremely hardy. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

Occidentalis Vervæneana. A gracefully drooping, yellow-marked Evergreen. Turns bronzy in winter. Hardy and very attractive. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

Orientalis (Biota). *Oriental Arborvitæ.* One of the choicest Evergreens for formal effects. Dark, rich green flecked with lighter green points of the new growth which turn to a pleasing brown in the autumn. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

Tsuga · Hemlock

Canadensis. *Canadian Hemlock.* A tall-growing, graceful tree with spreading and drooping branches which form a pyramidal crown. Foliage dark green and glossy. Cones ½ inch or more long. Will, perhaps, thrive in a more shady situation than most Evergreens. An ideal subject for woodland planting, either in groups or scattered. As a hedge, it is a thing of beauty.

Each
2 to 2½ feet.....\$3 00
2½ to 3 feet.....4 00

Canadensis pendula Sargentii. *Sargent's Weeping Hemlock.* A low-growing form with pendant branches, forming a dense, flat-topped head.

Each
2 feet high, 2½ feet wide.....\$5 00
2½ feet high, 2½ feet wide.....7 50

Caroliniana. Compact, graceful tree of rare beauty; dark green needles are light-colored beneath.

Each
2 to 2½ feet.....\$3 00
4 to 5 feet.....6 00

Diversifolia. A beautiful species with blunt, deep green leaves. Very hardy. 1½ feet, \$1.50 each.



Evergreen Screen



Taxus cuspidata nana hedge, Thuyas and Rhododendrons at Miss F. Whittlesey's New Britain, Conn.

Azaleas and Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

Groups of Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs add wonderfully in brightening the winter aspect of our gardens. Being suited to a diversity of conditions, there is sure to be a nook or corner that would be enhanced by these lovely gems. In summer we are charmed by their beautiful flowers and in winter by their varying and beautiful foliage. If they are grouped by themselves and not mixed with deciduous shrubs, their individuality is intensified.

In choosing the planting site, due preference should be given to a northern exposure where the direct rays of the sun are seldom felt. Or, failing in this, a situation in partial shade should be substituted. A cool, moist soil with a porous substratum is best adapted for them, and it is recommended that a mulch of forest leaves be spread over the soil to a depth of 2 or 3 inches, to prevent rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil.

Andromeda (Pieris)

Floribunda (Pieris floribunda). *Mountain Fetter Bush.* A dense, evergreen shrub growing, under cultivation, 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves light green above, dark dotted underneath. White flowers, produced in terminal panicles well above the foliage. One of the most desirable ornamentals. Each

15- to 18-inch spread \$2 50
18- to 24-inch spread 3 50

Japonica (Pieris japonica). *Japanese Fetter Bush.* Of larger size and looser habit than the last. Leaves bright green, assuming in winter rich tones of red bronze. Flowers in drooping panicles. Each

15 to 18-inch spread \$2 00
18 to 24-inch spread 3 00

Catesbæi (Leucothoe Catesbæi). *Catesby's Andromeda.* A graceful, hardy evergreen shrub with spreading, recurved branches. Leaves dark, shiny green, borne with fern-like regularity on the arching stems and assuming in winter brilliant shades of bronze and vinous red. Flowers creamy white. Each

18 to 24-inch, bushy \$1 50

Azalea, Japanese

The Azaleas of this type should be better known and more generally planted. During May they are literally covered with brilliant flowers and the plants, owing to their evergreen nature, are ornamental winter and summer. While hardy, they give best results in a sheltered position and should have a ground mulch of leaves during winter. Very useful for foundation planting, for dwarf grouping, or for edging.

Amœna. *Hardy Evergreen Azalea.* A low, bushy shrub with small green leaves changing in winter to a rich bronze or coppery brown. In spring the whole plant is covered with a wealth of claret-purple flowers which continue to open for a period of 2 or 3 weeks. 12 to 15-inch spread, \$2.50 each.

Hinodigiri. Another evergreen kind from Japan. Leaves are of a lighter shade and flowers of brighter red color than *A. amœna*, otherwise very similar. 12 to 15-inch spread, \$2.50 each.

For other Azaleas, refer to page 57.

Azalea, Japanese, continued

Indica Kaempferi. Shading from orange-red to pink. A very showy variety of robust, bushy growth. Extremely hardy, thriving in New England. 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50 each.

See **Flowering Shrubs for Deciduous Azaleas.**

Daphne • Garland Flower

Cneorum. A dwarf shrub of trailing habit with numerous heads of small pink, delightfully fragrant flowers. Leaves dark green and glossy. One of the daintiest of flowering shrubs.

Each
9- to 12-inch spread \$1 25
12- to 15-inch spread 1 50

Ilex • Holly

Glabra. *Inkberry*, or *Winterberry*. An upright, much-branched shrub seldom growing more than 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves dark green, retaining their brilliancy throughout the winter. Berries black.

Each
1½ to 2 feet \$2 00
2 to 2½ feet 3 00

Verticillata (See *Ilex* listed under Flowering Shrubs).

Pachysandra Japanese Spurge

Terminalis. A low, evergreen, trailing plant with ornamental glossy foliage and of the easiest possible culture, thriving in any location—full shade or bright sun—hence a most desirable subject for ground covering where grass will not grow. At home in a moist soil but will do well in dry spots. Strong clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

Kalmia

American Mountain Laurel

The Mountain Laurel, our national flower, is one of the most ornamental shrubs and thrives in porous and loamy soils which contain leaf-mold or wood-soil. A mulch of leaves is beneficial, preventing the rapid evaporation of moisture and sudden changes of temperature from affecting the roots. Either massed, in groups, or as single specimens the floral effects are most beautiful and we confidently recommend these valuable plants. We can supply collected plants for naturalizing in any quantity that may be desired.

Angustifolia. *Narrow-leaved Laurel*, or *Sheep Laurel*. A dwarf shrub somewhat resembling the better-known Mountain Laurel. Flowers small, rosy purple with crimson marks. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.25 each.

Glauca. *Pale Laurel*. Crimson-purple flowers, larger than the preceding kind. Showy and effective in conjunction with rhododendrons, etc. 12 to 15 inches 75 cts. each.

Latifolia. *Mountain Laurel*. Most attractive broad-leaved evergreen, both on account of its dark green and glossy leaves and its masses of showy pinkish flowers which appear in greatest profusion in early summer. It grows from Nova Scotia to Florida and seems to endure all conditions of climate.

Each
10 to 12 in. \$0 75 | 24 to 30 inches \$3 00
18 to 24 in. 2 00
Carload lots, price on application.

Visitors are welcome at our place any day except Sunday. Why not stop in and see what we have to offer?



A massed planting of Kalmias and Rhododendrons is always attractive



A Rhododendron foundation planting is always attractive

Rhododendron Rosebay, or Laurel

These, the showiest of all ornamental, broad-leaved evergreen shrubs, are justly most popular. They thrive in porous, fertile soils, preferring northern exposure in partial shade. After planting, the surface of the ground should be liberally covered with leaves and afterward disturbed as little as possible, for the Rhododendrons are surface feeders.

Maximum.

Rosebay, or Great Laurel. A tall, strong-growing variety, occurring naturally from Canada to Georgia. Where large mass plantings are desired, this plant has no equal. Its perfect hardiness in a cold climate, thriving in the full sun as well as in the densest shade, coupled with its comparatively low cost, has made this plant an almost universal favorite. It bears pinkish flowers in large clusters in early summer. The oblong, dark green leaves vary in length from 6 to 9 inches.

	Each
2 to 2½ feet.....	\$2 50
2½ to 3 feet.....	3 50
3½ to 4 feet, bushy specimens.....	5 00

Catawbiense.

Catawba Rhododendron. A highly ornamental species indigenous to the mountains from Virginia to Georgia. Leaves oval or oblong, bright green above, glaucous underneath, clustered in the ends of the branches. Flowers very large, rose-purple, freely produced in late spring.

	Each
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$2 00
2 to 2½ feet, bushy specimens.....	3 00
2½ to 3 feet, bushy specimens.....	3 50
3½ to 4 feet, bushy specimens.....	6 00



Rhododendron catawbiense

There is nothing more attractive in mass planting, for winter and summer foliage effect, than the Rhododendrons, and when they bloom they are truly a beautiful sight.



Rhododendron Carolinianum

We can do no better than quote Mr. E. H. Wilson, an authority on hardy plants, who writes concerning this fine variety as follows in *The Garden Magazine* for June, 1916: "As a garden plant for this country, *R. carolinianum* is by far the best species of this group and is one of the very finest of all broad-leaved evergreens hardy in Massachusetts. It is a shrub of compact habit, from 4 to 6 feet tall, and as much in diameter, with handsome dark green leaves and is very floriferous. The flowers are pale to deep pink and are borne in clusters; they open and fade before the young branches begin to grow and therefore are not hidden by them. The species is native of high altitudes in the southern Appalachian region and was formerly confused with *R. minus* (better known as *R. punctatum*) which grows in the same region but at a lower level."

We find it perfectly hardy in our nurseries and consider it a fine acquisition to the native types of Rhododendrons.

	Each		Each
1 ½ to 2 feet.....	\$2 50	2 ½ to 3 feet.....	\$5 00
2 to 2 ½ feet.....	4 00	3 ½ to 4 feet.....	7 00



Planting of Shrubs and Deciduous Trees

Deciduous and Flowering Trees

The wide range in selection afforded the planter in choosing from the ranks of Deciduous and Flowering Trees constitutes one of the claims of this important group. Not only are the numerical factors extensive, but the characters of outline and habit, color tones of foliage, and floral values are almost equally diversified. Their proper spacing and arrangement should constitute the basis or foundation upon which all other planting is done.

Acer • Maple

The Maples stand out prominently among the most valuable subjects for landscape and screen planting. The leaf outlines are pleasing and symmetrical and the color effects in autumn add greatly to their beauty. The Japanese varieties assume a veritable flower-garden aspect.

Dasyacarpum. See **Saccharinum.**

Ginnala. *Tartarian Maple.* A graceful variety attaining a height of 20 feet; handsome foliage which turns bright red during fall. One of the first Maples to leaf out in spring. 7 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each.

Platanoides. *Norway Maple.* A large and handsome tree with spreading branches and compact, round head. Leaves bright green, fading with tones of yellow and gold. It is one of the best ornamental trees for lawn, park, and street planting. Each
1 to 1½-inch caliper, 8 to 10 feet high.... \$1 50
2 to 2½-inch caliper, 12 to 14 feet high.... 4 00

Platanoides Schwedleri. *Schwedler's Purple Maple.* A magnificent tree with color-changing foliage. The

Acer, continued

vernal leaves are bright purplish and crimson, the summer foliage dark green, fading in autumn with tones of purple-red and brown. 7 to 9 feet high, \$2.50 each.

Saccharinum (Dasycarpum). *Silver-leaved, or Soft Maple.* A rapid-growing, large-sized tree. Foliage deep cut, bright green above and silvery underneath. A most reliable grower and splendid to plant in damp soil. 2½ to 3-inch caliper, 14 to 16 feet high, \$3.50.

Saccharinum (Dasycarpum) Wieri. *Wier's Cut-leaf Maple.* A beautiful form with deeply cleft and divided foliage. Branches pendulous, often sweeping the ground. 10 to 12 feet, \$2.50.

Saccharum. *Sugar, or Rock Maple.* This large, stately tree thrives in almost any soil. Leaves 3- to 5-lobed; foliage green on the upper and pale on the under surface, turning in fall to brilliant shades of scarlet, orange and yellow. The best of the native trees for ornamental use. Each

1 to 1¼-inch caliper, 8 to 10 feet high.... \$1 50
1½ to 2-inch caliper, 10 to 12 feet high.... 2 50

Japanese Maples

Polymorphum. *Japanese Maple.* Fine shrub or small tree of dense and graceful habit. Comes from Japan. Beautiful in spring and autumn on account of their varied shades of red, green, and gold, and the wonderful outline of their leaves. 5 to 6 feet, \$7.50 each.

Polymorphum atropurpureum. *Blood-leaved Japanese Maple.* Leaves dark red in spring, eventually purplish red and deeply divided. 1½ feet, \$3 each.

Polymorphum atropurpureum dissectum. *Dissected Blood-leaved Japanese Maple.* Dwarf, weeping, graceful form. Leaves deeply cut with 5 to 7 pinnatifid deep red lobes. 2 to 2½ feet, \$5 each.

Polymorphum aureum. *Golden Japanese Maple.* Leaves broad, sparingly incised, softly shaded in gold with effusion of green. Very dwarf. Each
2 to 2½ feet.....\$3 50
2½ to 3 feet.....4 50

Polymorphum reticulatum. *Green Japanese Maple.* Dwarf; green, deeply cut leaves of fine form. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50 each.

Polymorphum japonicum. The leaves of this variety are light green and attractively formed. 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.50 each.

Æsculus · Horse-Chestnut

Hardy trees with handsome flowers. The larger varieties are widely used as street and shade trees, and thrive under adverse conditions, but grow to perfection in a moist, loamy soil.

Hippocastanum. *White Horse-Chestnut.* A large, handsome, hardy tree of great adaptability; native of Europe. Leaves dark green, turning yellow and brown in autumn. Flowers white-spotted, tinged with red, in large upright panicles. Fruit prickly. 12 to 14 ft., \$5 ea.

Hippocastanum alba flore-pleno. *White-flowering Horse-Chestnut.* A superb variety with double white flowers. 8 to 10 feet, \$3 each.

Hippocastanum rubicunda. *Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut.* A handsome tree of garden origin. Flowers vary from scarlet to red. 5 to 6 feet, \$2.50 each.

Aralia · Angelica Tree

Spinosa. *Hercules' Club.* A small tree with stout, prickly stems and compound leaves often 3 to 4 feet long. Flowers creamy white in huge bunches, followed by dark purple berries. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Betula · Birch

Alba. *White Birch.* A very beautiful tree with white bark and pendulous branches. Leaves deep green, fading in autumn to tones of yellow. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each.

Alba laciniata pendula. *Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.* A highly recommended tall tree with pendulous branches and deep-cut foliage. Bark white when several years old. Superb lawn tree. 8 to 10 feet, \$3 each.

Alba purpurea (atropurpurea). Foliage with purple on upper surface, pale beneath; branches sub-pendulous; very effective. 5 to 6 feet, \$2 each.

Lenta. *Cherry or Black Birch.* A handsome native tree attaining a height of 60 to 70 feet; dark, reddish brown, aromatic bark; round head; branches pendulous; leaves heart-shaped and hairy. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.25 each.

Lutea. *Yellow Birch.* Papery, silvery gray, lustrous bark. Pendulous, spreading branches forming a broad, round head. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each.

Papyrifera. *Canoe or Paper Birch.* A very ornamental, tall-growing tree of erect, yet graceful habit. The silvery white bark is particularly valuable for winter effects. 10 to 12 feet, \$2.50 each.



Æsculus Hippocastanum (White Horse-Chestnut)

Carpinus · Hornbeam

Americana. *American Hornbeam.* A bushy tree with dense, round head. Leaves bluish green, turning orange and scarlet in autumn. Splendid for tall hedges and for clipping to sharp lines. 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each.

Betulus. The leaves are of a regular oval shape with sharp teeth; golden in autumn; very hard wood. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Catalpa

Bungei. *Round-headed Catalpa.* A dense, round-headed bush, grafted high on a straight, upright stem. Very hardy and much used in formal gardens, having outlines of standard Bay trees. \$2.50 each.

Speciosa. *Western Catalpa, or Indian Bean.* A large tree of great hardiness. Large, fragrant blossoms of purple and white in long pyramidal clusters; large, tropical-looking foliage. Seed-pod 10 to 18 inches long. 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each.

Cerasus · Cherry

Chinensis fl.-pl. *Double-flowering Cherry.* Covered in May with long-stemmed shell-pink, double flowers resembling roses. 4 to 5 feet, \$5 each.

Pendula. Refined pendent branches making a distinct and attractive specimen. 4 to 5 feet, \$7.50 each.

Cercis · Judas Tree

Canadensis. *Red-Bud, or Judas Tree.* A small tree with a wealth of floral beauty. Leaves heart-shaped rich green, fading with tones of yellow. Rose-pink flowers appear in early spring before the leaves, almost concealing the branches. 5 to 6 feet, \$1 each.

Japonica. *Oriental Judas Tree.* A shrub of great beauty. Flowers in earliest spring of a dark rose-pink with a purple cast. 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

Cornus · Dogwood

Florida. *White-flowering Dogwood.* This is one of our very best deciduous flowering subjects for woodland planting or for naturalizing along the margin of the woodland. It makes a lovely display in spring, at a distance looking like a solid mass of white. In addition to a large quantity of nursery-grown stock, we



Cornus florida

Cornus, continued

have many acres from which we can collect fine trees for planting in quantity. Special quotations on large lots.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1 00	7 to 8 feet.....	Each \$3 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	8 to 10 feet.....	5 00
5 to 6 feet.....	2 00		

Florida rubra. Red, or Pink-flowering Dogwood. A strikingly beautiful tree, especially when planted in contrast with the white-flowered kind or as an isolated specimen on the lawn.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$2 50	4 to 5 feet.....	\$4 00
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Cratægus • Hawthorn

Oxyacantha coccinea fl.-pl. Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn. Without doubt, one of the most desirable and showy of the double-flowering kinds. The flowers are bright scarlet, large, full and very double. It forms a small tree with spreading branches, appearing to advantage either as a specimen tree or when planted in groups. 4 to 5 feet, \$2 each.

Fagus • Beech

Asplenifolia. Leaves deeply cut into narrow lobes almost to the midrib; a very graceful variety forming a dense, low tree. 3 feet, \$2.50 each.

Sylvatica. European Beech. A large tree with ovate, dark green, glossy foliage. Is of slower growth than the American species but more compact in habit. A grand lawn tree. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each.

Sylvatica Riversii. Rivers' Purple Beech. Makes a large, compact specimen tree. Foliage dark purple, the most intensely colored of the family, forming a decided contrast with green-leaved varieties.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$2 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50

Fraxinus • Ash

Americana. White Ash. A splendid tall-growing tree with a straight clean trunk. Foliage dark green above, light green beneath. Rapid growth. 10 to 12 feet, \$2 ea.

Ginkgo (Salisburia)

Maidenhair Tree

Biloba. Tall and very hardy with horizontal branches. Native of China. Leaves dull green; fruit plum-like. Has proved to be a most successful tree for street and avenue planting. 10 to 12 feet, \$3 each.

Kœlreuteria • Varnish Tree

Paniculata. A charming ornamental tree of medium growth; large, glossy, pinnate leaves, developing beautiful tints in autumn; showy golden yellow flowers are produced in panicles during July. A very interesting and desirable lawn tree. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

Liriodendron • Tulip Tree

Tulipifera. Large, rapid-growing tree with a narrow pyramidal crown. Foliage lustrous green turning yellow in autumn. Flowers resembling a tulip, greenish yellow blotched with orange. 8 to 10 feet, \$2 each.

Magnolia

Every species is characterized by large and showy flowers and no groups of trees contain such a wealth of floral treasures. Some blossom in the spring before the leaves appear and others when the foliage is almost full grown. The Asiatic species are, in our climate, the showiest of all flowering trees.

Acuminata. Cucumber Tree. The yellowish green flowers in June are followed by scarlet, cucumber-shaped seed pods. Upright grower with spreading branches. A massive tree. 6 feet, \$2.50 each.

Amabilis. A large-growing tree bearing cup-shaped flowers of white or light pink in early spring. Very attractive variety. 2 to 3 feet, \$3 each.

Soulangeana. Soulange's Magnolia. A large shrub or small tree of garden origin. Leaves dark green, expanding after the flowers have fallen. Blossoms are large, cup-shaped, fragrant, and white in color but more or less suffused with rose-pink. Very hardy and showy. This variety is steadily gaining in popularity and should be largely planted. 2 to 3 feet, \$4 each.

Tripetala. Umbrella Tree. Leaves 12 to 14 inches long, flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter; very handsome. 3 feet, \$2 each.

Malus

Flowering Crab-Apple

Atrosanguinea (Pyrus). Chinese Flowering Crab. A small tree with symmetrical broad crown. Deep purple flowers and reddish yellow fruit. Hardy, handsome and early-flowering. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Malus, continued

Atropurpurea. A dark-flowering variety with small, showy fruit. 4 to 5 feet, \$3 each.

Floribunda. *Flowering Crab.* Small tree. Flowers rose to rose-red produced in great profusion; fragrant. Fruit red and about the size of a pea, borne on long, slender pedicels. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Ioensis Bechteli. *Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab.* Shrub or small tree, dwarf and branching. Flowers are large and very double, resembling small roses. Delicate blush-pink in color; fragrant. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Parkmanii. *Parkman's Crab.* This fine variety flowers entirely on last season's growth as well as from older spurs. Double, rich carmine flowers. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Scheideckeri. *Double-flowering Crab.* Flowers double, bright rose; of great substance and desirability. Splendid for cut-flowers. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Morus · Mulberry

Alba. *White Mulberry.* Of silkworm fame. A dense-growing, bushy tree; foliage bright green; fruit white. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each.

Alba pendula. *Teas' Weeping Mulberry.* A weeping form grafted on straight stems. The long and slender branches droop to the ground and form an umbrella-shaped head. 2-year crowns, \$3 each.

Oxydendrum · Sour-Wood

Arboreum (*Andromeda arborea*). A handsome, hardy tree of dwarf habit, producing a quantity of pure white, fragrant flowers resembling Lily-of-the-Valley. In autumn the foliage assumes dazzling scarlet and deep red tones. 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Platanus · Plane Tree

Orientalis. *Oriental Plane.* Large, massive, round-topped tree. Apparently immune to insect pests and indifferent to smoke and soot in the cities, and much preferred by planters to the occidental variety. We can supply this fine tree in quantity.

	Each
7 to 8 feet.....	\$1 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 50
10 to 12 feet.....	2 50

Populus · Poplar

Nigra fastigiata. *Lombardy Poplar.* A tall, columnar tree of picturesque and very formal aspect. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Attains a height of 150 feet. 10 to 12 feet, \$2 ea.

Prunus · Plum

Pissardii. *Purple-leaved Plum.* A handsome small tree of garden origin. Purple foliage. Very hardy and retains its color throughout the summer. In spring, the blush-pink flowers are borne in great profusion, harmonizing with the color tone of the unfolding leaves. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

Pyrus. See Malus

Quercus · Oak

Coccinea. *Scarlet Oak.* Leaves bright red at the time of unfolding and bright green at maturity, lustrous and turning very brilliant in the autumn. Very symmetrical in outline. 6 feet, \$1.50 each.

Palustris. *Pin Oak.* A handsome tree of spreading, pyramidal habit. Dark green, glossy leaves, assuming brilliant scarlet tones at maturity. Comparatively rapid in growth and very long-lived. Splendid as a specimen or as a street tree. 8 to 10 feet, \$2 each.

Rubra. *American Red Oak.* A magnificent Oak of rapid growth, soon developing a broad, round head; long, shiny leaves which assume a fine bronzy red color in autumn. Fine for avenue planting or as a specimen. 5 to 6 feet, \$1 each.



Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak)

Salix · Willow

Babylonica. *Weeping Willow.* A picturesque tree, known and cultivated for centuries in the Old World. Indispensable for planting near water.

	Each
7 to 8 feet.....	\$1 00
9 to 10 feet.....	1 50

Caprea. *Goat, or Pussy Willow.* A small tree with upright branches. Catkins very numerous, appearing in spring before the leaves. Handsome in flower. 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each.

Vitellina aurea. A large tree with short, thick trunk; golden-yellow branches; leaves white underneath. 7 to 8 feet, \$1 each.

Pentandra. *Laurel-leaved Willow.* Small tree or shrub of compact habit. Leaves very large, shining green; fragrant when bruised. 5 to 6 feet, \$1 each.

Sorbus · Mountain-Ash

Aucuparia. *European Mountain-Ash.* Symmetrical, round-topped, small tree. Leaves dark green turning to yellow in autumn. Flowers white, followed in fall by large clusters of bright red berries. Very showy. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each.

Tilia · Linden

Americana. *American Linden.* Large tree, round-topped crown. Leaves heart-shaped. 14 to 16 ft., \$7.50 ea.

Europæa. *European Linden, or Lime Tree.* Symmetrical, round-topped tree with spreading branches. Heart-shaped leaves, fragrant white flowers.

	Each
6 to 8 feet.....	\$2 50
15 to 16 feet.....	\$7 50

Ulmus · Elm

Americana. *American Elm.* One of the finest American trees of which New England is so justly proud. 10 to 12 feet, \$2 each.



Planting of Flowering Shrubs

Flowering Shrubs

Hardy flowering shrubs develop very quickly and are, therefore, indispensable where it is desirable to make an immediate showing.

It is our aim to produce everything in flowering shrubbery that is useful, hardy and worthy of cultivation. A good shrub collection will present the greatest variety of color throughout the season, both in flower and foliage. Even in winter the shrubbery is attractive, because of the gracefulness of its stems and branches and the color of the bark. Many varieties also bear highly colored and showy fruit, which, in many instances, hangs on the entire winter.

There are a few hard and fast, yet simple principles, governing the artistic arrangement of these subjects, and these should be more strictly observed. In general, individual specimens should rarely be separated from the body of the design. Irregular groups or masses, arranged against buildings, fences or property lines, or as border plantations along walks or drives, are more effective. A good arrangement of shrubs invariably provides wide open stretches near the center of the lawn. From the list which follows it is possible to select plants adapted to a wide range of requirements.

Althæa · Rose of Sharon

Attractive hardy shrubs with large, handsome flowers; extensively cultivated in American gardens, flowering in the late summer months—August to November—when there are but few shrubs in blossom.

Banner. Flowers white, richly marked crimson and pink, not unlike a pelargonium. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double, pure white. 3 to 4 inches across, resembling a rose; very fine. 3 to 4 feet, 75c. ea.

Rosea. Large flowers of a beautiful shade of rose-pink. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Red. Large, well-formed, double, ruby-red flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Amelanchier

Shad Bush, or Juneberry

Canadensis. Native shrub with masses of white flowers, followed by a bountiful crop of blue-black edible berries. Often flowers before the leaves appear. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Amorpha

False Indigo, or Lead Plant

Fruticosa. Usually 6 to 8 feet tall, growing naturally from North Carolina to the Gulf. Flowers violet-purple, in clustered racemes. Very picturesque. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Amygdalus · Almond

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs with graceful foliage and showy flowers in early spring. They are splendid garden subjects, thriving in almost any well-drained soil.

Chinensis albo-plena. Double White-flowering Almond. Native of China and Japan. Free-flowering and should be in every shrub collection.

	Each
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75

Roseo-plena. Double Pink-flowering Almond. Similar to the preceding, except in point of color. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Aralia

Pentaphylla (*Acanthopanax pentaphylla*). *Five-leaved Aralia*. Slender, prickly, arching branches. Lustrous, green, 5-lobed foliage until late autumn. Splendid for rocky slopes and mass plantings. Grows well under city conditions and is a splendid shrub. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Aronia

Arbutifolia (*Pyrus*). *Red Chokeberry*. Clusters of small white flowers succeeded in August by bright red berries that remain until winter. Bright crimson foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Azaleas • Deciduous

The Azaleas of this type are shrub-like in habit, free-flowering, and exceedingly hardy. The native varieties particularly are being largely used for mass grouping and woodland planting. When established they never fail to make an annual display that is simply gorgeous.

Arborescens. *Fragrant Azalea*. A large, deciduous shrub with bright green foliage which assumes a rich shade of crimson in the autumn. Native of the Alleghany Mountains. Flowers sweet-scented, white tinged with rose. Thrives in almost any situation. Each

1½ to 2 feet.....\$2 00
2 to 2½ feet..... 3 00

Lutea (*calendulacea*). *Flame-colored Azalea*. Ranging from flame color through shades of red and yellow, remaining in bloom for several weeks. Grows in cultivation from 6 to 8 feet high. 2 feet, \$2.50.

Nudiflora. *Swamp Honeysuckle*, or *Pinxter Flower*. A handsome, native, free-flowering shrub 3 to 5 feet high. The extreme earliness and beauty of the pink flowers commend this shrub to the planter. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 each.

Pontica gandavensis. *Ghent Azalea*. Of the deciduous, hardy Azaleas, those known as Ghent hybrids are among the most floriferous and produce the largest of flowers which appear in profuse clusters in spring, covering the branches with their varied and gorgeous hues of white, pink, red, and yellow. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2 each.

Vaseyi (*Rhododendron Vaseyi*). *Carolina Azalea*. A distinct and remarkably free-flowering shrub, native of the mountains of North Carolina. Flowers profuse, pink or rose, expanding in early spring before the leaves appear. In autumn the foliage assumes a deep, rich tone of vinous red or crimson. Attains a height of from 4 to 6 feet. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2 each.

Viscosa. Flowers white, tinted rose; fine for swampy ground; bears its fragrant flowers in late June or July. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.50 each.

Yodogawa. A very beautiful and useful Japanese deciduous species. The flowers are large, double, of lavender-pink shade. Vigorous growth. Each

2 to 2½ feet.....\$3 00
2½ to 3 feet..... 4 00

We are always pleased to offer suggestions. If you are in doubt about what you should plant, write us.

Berberis • Barberry

Hardy shrubs with thorny branches, thriving in almost any soil. They are of inestimable value in the plantation, both on account of the profuse and highly colored fruits and the gorgeous color of the autumn foliage.

Thunbergii. *Thunberg's Japanese Barberry*. An ironclad shrub of low, dense habit. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green, assuming in autumn dazzling tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. Berries brilliant red, borne in great profusion and persisting throughout the winter. Each Doz. 100

15 to 18 in., hedge plants...\$0 40 \$3 50 \$25 00
18 to 24 in., extra-large plants. 50 5 00 35 00

Buddleia • Butterfly Bush

The greatly improved varieties offered here are genuine acquisitions among shrubs. Although they really belong to the shrub group, they are of equal value in the perennial border where they enhance the display from early July until frost by their profusion of fragrant, violet-colored racemes, and where they prove a great attraction to bees and butterflies. Protect during winter with soil or coarse manure to a height of 18 inches from the ground.

Variabilis magnifica. *Sweet-scented Buddleia*. Violet-purple flowers with a yellow spot in the throat; produced in great profusion in dense terminal panicles. As a cut-flower it is of great decorative value. 50 cts. each.

Variabilis Veitchii. Similar to the above, except in point of color. Clusters of violet-mauve flowers. 50c. each.

Callicarpa

Purpurea. Small white flowers in August and September; purple fruit in clusters remain until mid-winter. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.



Buddleia makes a very fine mass planting



Cornus sericea (Silky Dogwood)

Calycanthus • Sweet Shrub

Old-fashioned shrubs of upright habit. Thrive in open or shaded places; use a good, moist, loamy soil.

Floridus. *Allspice*, or *Strawberry Shrub*. Chocolate-colored flowers of a peculiar fragrance, hiding themselves among broad, green, lustrous foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Cephalanthus • Buttonbush

Occidentalis. Globular heads of white, fragrant flowers in July. Thrives best in wet and swampy places and is found from Canada to Florida. Each

2 to 3 feet	\$o 50
3 to 4 feet	75

Chionanthus • Fringe Tree

Virginica. *White Fringe*. Leaves dark green; flowers, appearing when leaves are almost grown, are white and are produced in loose, drooping panicles; exceedingly feathery and graceful. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Clethra • Sweet Pepperbush

Alnifolia. Sturdy and compact, 3 to 5 feet. Leaves dark green and lustrous. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect racemes. Each

1 to 1½ feet	\$o 50
2½ to 3 feet	75

Colutea • Bladder Senna

Arborescens. A rugged shrub of dense, rapid growth; ornamental dull green foliage; yellow flowers, tinged reddish brown, borne in long racemes followed with curious bladder-shaped seed-pods. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. ea.

Comptonia • Sweet Fern

Asplenifolia. A much-branched shrub with brown bark, usually growing about 2 feet tall. Grows naturally from Canada to North Carolina. Very effective. 2 feet, 50 cts. each.

Cornus

Osier, Dogwood, or Cornel

Hardy and vigorous shrubs thriving best in moist, fertile soil. In addition to the showy flowers and fruits which characterize most of the species, they are very attractive in winter on account of the brilliant color of the bark. Valuable for shrub border and water-side planting.

Alba. *Siberian Red Osier*. Bright, blood-red branches. Flowers creamy white in numerous flat-topped clusters. Fruit light blue. Grows 6 to 10 feet high. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Alba Spaethii. *Yellow-leaved Dogwood*. A form of the above with the leaves broadly bordered with golden yellow. A very striking plant. Each

3 to 4 feet	\$o 75
4 to 5 feet	1 00

Alternifolia. *Alternate-leaved Dogwood*. Leaves oval, bright golden green turning to yellow and scarlet in autumn. Flowers cream color, expanding in late spring. Fruit, bluish black. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Florida and Florida rubra. See Deciduous Trees.

Paniculata (candidissima). *Panicked Dogwood*. Gray bark and branches. Dull green leaves, whitened underneath. Flowers white, in short panicked clusters. Fruit white on deep red stems. 6 to 10 feet tall. Each

2 to 3 feet	\$o 50
3 to 4 feet	\$o 75

Sanguinea. *European Red Osier*. A spreading shrub with deep red or purplish branches. Flowers greenish white in dense, flat-topped clusters. Berries black. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Sericea. *Silky Dogwood*. A spreading shrub with reddish purple twigs. Leaves dark green, pale underneath. Flowers creamy white in flat-topped clusters. Fruit blue. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Sibirica fol. var. *Variegated Siberian Dogwood*. A very hardy and handsome variegated shrub of much decorative value. Foliage green and white on red stems. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Stolonifera. *Red Osier Cornel*. A spreading shrub with bright, reddish purple branches, attaining a height of from 4 to 6 feet. Flowers creamy white in flat-topped clusters. Berries white. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Stolonifera aurea. *Golden-twigg Osier*. A form of the above with yellow branches, and very hardy. Each

3 to 4 feet	\$o 50
4 to 5 feet	75

Flowering Dogwood. See Deciduous and Flowering Trees

Cydonia • Japanese Quince

Japonica (Pyrus japonica). *Japanese Flowering Quince*. Spiny shrubs with green, glossy leaves and large, showy scarlet flowers. Fruit about 2 inches in diameter and fragrant. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Deutzia

Hardy, vigorous shrubs with showy flowers. Extremely floriferous, ornamental and of easy culture. Thrive in almost any well-drained soil.

Crenata fl.-pl. *Double-flowering Deutzia*. Hardy and free-flowering. Upright growth with double white flowers. Grows usually 6 to 8 feet high. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Crenata rosea fl.-pl. *Double Pink-flowering Deutzia*. Similar to the preceding but with one or two of the outside petals of a rosy purple. Very showy. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Deutzia, continued

Crenata magnifica. New. The finest of all the Deutzias. A hybrid between *D. crenata candidissima* and *D. Vilmorinæ*. Handsome, well-expanded, full flowers, pure white, produced in great profusion. Blooms about the end of May, two weeks earlier than others of the type.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$1 00
4 to 5 feet.....1 50

Crenata, Pride of Rochester. *Large-flowered Deutzia.* A vigorous form with very large, double white flowers. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Gracilis. *Slender Deutzia.* A small shrub, usually about 2 feet tall. Flowers white in May and June in gracefully nodding racemes. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.

Gracilis rosea. *Slender Pink Deutzia.* A valuable acquisition of hybrid origin, resembling the above. Flowers light rose, in profuse clusters. 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

Lemoinei. *Lemoine's Deutzia.* A small shrub of garden origin with spreading branches, usually about 3 feet high. Flowers white in large, compound clusters. 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

Scabra. *Rough-leaved Deutzia.* Dull green, scabrous leaves. Flowers pure white in upright racemes. Very hardy. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Elæagnus · Deciduous Oleaster

Longipes. *Japanese Oleaster, or The Goumi of Japan.* Reddish brown, scaly branches. Leaves dark green above with scattered brown scales beneath. Flowers yellowish white, fragrant. Fruit red, drooping on long, slender stalks, ripening in summer. Height 5 to 8 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Euonymus

Strawberry or Burning Bush

Hardy shrubs requiring a moist, loamy soil. Noted for their showy fruits and the intense coloring of the autumn foliage.

Alatus. *Winged Burning Bush, or Cork-barked Fire-bush.* Corky, winged branches. Leaves bright green with gorgeous tones of red and crimson in autumn. 2½ to 3 feet, \$1 each.

Europæus. *European Spindle Tree.* Large, erect shrubs or low-growing trees, usually 10 to 15 feet high. Flowers yellow. Fruits lobed, rose-pink.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 75
5 to 6 feet.....1 50



Deutzia Lemoinei



Flowers of Forsythia suspensa

Exochorda · Pearl Bush

Grandiflora. A large shrub 6 to 8 feet tall. Leaves bright green with yellow tones. Flowers dazzling white in early spring. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Forsythia · Golden Bell

Few, if any, of the hardy spring-flowering shrubs can surpass the splendor and brilliancy of the Forsythias. Both grace and beauty are combined in all their attributes to give them rank for any station in the shrub plantation. They thrive in almost any fertile soil.

Intermedia. *Hardy Golden Bell.* Slender arching branches. Leaves dark green and lustrous. Flowers golden yellow. Grows from 8 to 10 feet high.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50
4 to 5 feet.....75

Suspensa. *Drooping Golden Bell.* Slender drooping branches. Dark green leaves. Golden yellow, very showy flowers. Grows about 8 feet tall.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50
4 to 5 feet.....75

Suspensa Fortunei. *Fortune's Golden Bell.* Of more vigorous, upright growth than the preceding; otherwise similar.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50
4 to 5 feet.....75

Viridissima. *Dark Green Forsythia.* A large, erect shrub with green-barked branches. Leaves dark green. Flowers golden yellow with somewhat reflexed petals.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50
4 to 5 feet.....75

Hamamelis · Witch-Hazel

Virginiana. Interesting because it is one of our last native shrubs to flower, the welcome yellow blossoms often appearing after the foliage has dropped. Handsome leaves, turning bright yellow, orange and purple in autumn. It is usually found along the banks of streams but does well in the shrub border. Attains a height of from 10 to 15 feet.

Each
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50
4 to 5 feet.....75

Hibiscus. See Althæa.

Halesia (Mohrodendron)

Silver Bell Tree, or Snowdrop Tree

Tetraptera (Mohrodendron carolinum). *Silver Bell.* A shrub or small tree with narrow crown, bearing a wealth of drooping, bell-shaped flowers in early spring. Leaves bright green, turning yellow in fall. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Hydrangea

Grand flowering shrubs, admirably adapted for border planting either as specimen plants or in masses. A moist, fertile soil with full or partial sun is best adapted to their requirements.

Arborescens grandiflora. *Snowball Hydrangea.* This new variety is one of the finest American shrubs. Pure white, resembling *H. otaksa* in form. Large plants, 50 cts. each.

Paniculata. *Panicked Hydrangea.* A very hardy, tall shrub from Japan. Flowers creamy white with numerous rays, borne in large upright panicles, 6 to 12 inches long, which change to tones of rose and purple. Charming when massed. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Paniculata grandiflora. *Large-flowered Hydrangea.* Undoubtedly one of the most popular and showy shrubs in cultivation. Flowers creamy white when fully developed, soon assuming tones of rose and bronze on the exposed sides. When cut, will last in excellent condition for many weeks. This shrub requires severe pruning in early spring to insure the largest flower trusses. Massed planting of this shrub are very effective and are easily cared for.

	Each
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 50
2 to 3 feet.....	75
3 to 4 feet, standard or tree form.....	1 00
4 to 5 feet, standard or tree form.....	2 00

Hypericum · St. John's-Wort

Prolificum. A stout, dense shrub reaching a height of 5 feet. Glossy dark green foliage; yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Aureum. Showy shrub, 3 feet high. Foliage leathery, bluish green; the flowers are bright yellow. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Ilex · Deciduous Holly

Verticillata. *Black Alder, or Winterberry.* The brilliant scarlet berries resemble the fruit of the Christmas Holly. The flowers of some plants are pistillate, others staminate, so groupings should be large to insure a good display of berries. We have a splendid source of supply and can quote collected plants in quantity. Nursery-grown plants, 1½ to 2 foot clumps, 75 cts.

Ligustrum Deciduous Privet

These magnificent shrubs are extensively used for hedges and sometimes in the shrubbery. Hardy, vigorous, and grow in a diversity of soils. They stand clipping and shearing well.

Amurensis. *Amoor River Privet.* One of the best hedge plants because of its extreme hardiness. Dark green, lustrous foliage, nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in erect panicles.

	Each	100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 25	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	25 00

Obata. *Chinese Privet.* A large shrub with gracefully arching branches. Used extensively on account of its hardiness and indifference to abuse. Thrives better in shade than many other shrubs; excellent as a hedge plant. Leaves dark green and lustrous. Flowers white in numerous nodding clusters. Fruit black with a bloom.

	Each	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$20 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35	25 00

Ovalifolium. *California Privet.* Leaves dark green and glossy, broad, and firm. Flowers white in upright panicles. This is the most popular hedge plant. Height 8 to 12 feet.

	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$6 00	\$50 00
3 to 4 feet.....	10 00	80 00

Lindera

Benzoin. *Spice Bush.* A hardy shrub thriving best in moist, loamy soil. Very attractive as specimens or for massing on the banks of streams or margins of woods and thrives best in moist, loamy soils. In addition to nursery-grown plants, we can supply carefully collected material in large quantities. Nursery-grown plants, 2½ to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

Handsome, upright shrubs with showy flowers and bright fruit. Most of the species are very hardy. While they are indifferent to soils, nearly all prefer sunny situations. Invaluable for border and mass plantings. Other species are described under "Vines."

Fragrantissima. *Early Fragrant Honeysuckle.* A shrub from China, 6 to 8 feet high. Spreading branches. Bright green leaves persisting to midwinter. Flowers creamy white or light yellow; deliciously fragrant. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Maackii. *Maack's Lonicera.* Upright growth to a height of 15 feet. Leaves bright green fading yellow. Flowers white. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Morrowii. *Japanese Bush Honeysuckle.* Dark green leaves and small white flowers changing to yellow. Red fruit in August which lasts a long while. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Ruprechtiana. *Manchurian Honeysuckle.* Grows 8 to 12 feet high with broadly lanceolate, dark green leaves whitened underneath with fine down. Native of Manchuria. Flowers pure white changing to yellow, opening in late spring. Showy fruit, red or yellow. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Tatarica. *Tartarian Honeysuckle.* A large shrub with spreading branches. Flowers pink in great profusion in late spring. Fruit red or orange in summer, lasting until autumn. Each

3 to 4 feet.....\$o 50 | 4 to 5 feet.....\$o 75

Tatarica alba. *White Tartarian Honeysuckle.* A white-flowering form. Each

2 to 3 feet.....\$o 50 | 3 to 4 feet.....\$o 75

Refer to section Climbing Vines for other varieties of Honeysuckle.

Myrica

Cerifera. *Wax Myrtle, or Candleberry.* Hardy shrubs with waxy berries. Thrive in light soils fully exposed to the sun. We can supply in addition to nursery-grown plants, large collected clumps for extensive plantings. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.

Gale. *Sweet Gale.* Dwarf; hardy; fragrant foliage; brownish green flowers in March. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.

Philadelphus

Syringa, or Mock Orange

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs, justly called "grand shrubs," which add beauty, grace, and perfume to our gardens. They have showy, fragrant flowers in spring and early summer. Any well-drained soil is suited to their requirements.

Avalanche. Hybrid. Slender, arching branches of graceful habit; snow-white flowers in great abundance. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Bouquet Blanc. Hybrid. Of vigorous, upright growth. Almost double flowers produced in dense clusters, the effect being not unlike the Japanese Snow-ball. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Coronarius. *Common Mock Orange.* A hardy shrub 8 to 10 feet tall, with upright, arching branches. Native of Europe. Flowers white and fragrant and borne in great profusion. Foliage light green. 3 to 4 feet, 50c. ea.

Coronarius nana aurea. *Golden Mock Orange.* A dwarf form with golden foliage; retains its color all summer. Each

1½ to 2½ feet..\$o 50 | 2½ to 3 feet.....\$o 75



Philadelphus virginale

Philadelphus, continued

Gordonianus. *Gordon's Mock Orange.* A large shrub with spreading branches; 8 to 10 feet tall. Produces its white flowers in great racemes later than most other varieties. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Grandiflorus. *Large-flowered Mock Orange.* Similar to the above. Very showy flowers, white and very large. Each

3 to 4 feet\$o 50

4 to 5 feet 75

Lemoinei. Hybrid. A very showy and floriferous shrub of garden origin. Flowers white in short racemes, very fragrant, literally covering the branches. Height 4 to 6 feet. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Virginale. Hybrid. New and the best of Lemoinei's raising. Vigorous and tall; flowers in dense clusters, large and double; pure white. One of the finest introductions of late years. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1 each.

Prunus

Dwarf Flowering Plum

Triloba. *Double-flowering Plum.* A small shrub, native of China, with double pink or rose-colored flowers appearing just before the leaves unfold; hardy. Each

3 to 4 feet.....\$o 75

5 to 6 feet, standards..... 5 00

Potentilla · Cinquefoil

Fruticosa. *Shrubby Cinquefoil.* An erect, much-branched shrub with shreddy bark. Flowers yellow, very numerous, and produced all summer. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.



A mass planting of *Spiræa*

Rhodora

Canadensis (Rhododendron). A low, deciduous shrub, 1 to 2 feet tall, growing naturally from Canada to New Jersey. Leaves pale green, glaucous on the underside. Flowers in various shades of rose and purple, profusely borne in clusters before the leaves appear. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

Rhodotypos • White Kerria

Kerrioides. White Kerria. A very handsome shrub, usually 4 to 5 feet tall. Leaves bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, appearing in late spring. Berries retained all winter.

	Each
2 to 3 feet.....	\$o 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75

Rhus • Sumac

Aromatica (canadensis). *Sweet-scented Sumac.* A much-branched, spreading shrub 2 to 4 feet tall. Flowers yellow. Fruit bright red with short, silky hairs. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Cotinus. Smoke Tree. A large shrub, native of Europe and Asia. Flowers pale purple, borne in loose panicles. In autumn, the foliage assumes brilliant tones of red and yellow. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Copallina. Dwarf Mountain or Upland Sumac. A small tree, or more frequently, a shrub. Leaves dark green and lustrous, fading in autumn with tones of ruddy brown. Fruiting panicles bright red by early autumn. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Typhina laciniata. Cut-leaf or Stagborn Sumac. A tall-growing form with fern-like foliage and hairy stems. Pale green leaves changing in autumn to brilliant tones of scarlet, crimson and purple. Fruit similar to *R. copallina*. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Robinia • Rose Acacia

Hispidia. Rose Acacia or Sweet-Pea Shrub. Usually 3 to 4 feet tall; bristly and hairy. Flowers rose-colored, very showy; in loose, nodding racemes. Very graceful foliage. 2 to 3 feet. 50 cts. each.

Rubus • Bramble

Odoratus. Flowering Raspberry. Hardy, vigorous shrub, 5 to 6 feet tall, with large green leaves and clusters of beautiful pink or purple fragrant blossoms all summer. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Sambucus • Elder

Canadensis. American Elder. A hardy, sturdy shrub growing 6 to 10 feet tall. Green leaves; white flowers in flat cymes; fragrant, opening in early summer. Fruit very profuse; black, ripening in August and September. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Racemosa (pubens). Redberried Elder. White flowers in large, pyramidal cymes. Berries red, ripening in early summer. Height 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Spiræa

A large group of showy, free-flowering shrubs of inestimable value. Among them may be found those that bloom in early spring and at periods from midsummer up to frost. They thrive best in moist, fertile soil, preferring sunny exposures.

Arguta. Hybrid Snow Garland. Remarkably floriferous and showy shrubs. Leaves narrow and pale green, fading with tones of yellow and orange. Flowers small and pure white in early spring. Height 4 to 5 feet. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Billiardii. Billiard's Spirea. Hardy, upright, with brownish branches. 4 to 5 feet tall. Leaves bright green; flowers pink in long, dense panicles in summer. Splendid for cut-flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Callosa alba. Dwarf White Spirea, or Fortune's White. A low, dense shrub with stiff, upright branches. Flowers white in flat-topped clusters in summer. 1½ to 2 feet, 50 cts. each.

Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Spirea. Flowers bright, rosy crimson disposed in dense corymbs. Very floriferous all summer. 1 to 1½ feet, 50 cts. each.

Spiraea, continued

Opulifolia. *Ninebark.* Tall, spreading, often arching branches. Leaves bright green and lustrous. Flowers whitish in early summer in numerous clusters along the branches. The pods bright red, contrasting strongly with the foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Opulifolia aurea. *Golden Ninebark.* A striking variety with bright yellow leaves changing in summer to a beautiful bronzy yellow. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Prunifolia fl.-pl. *Bridal Wreath.* Handsome, with very showy, double white flowers in early spring. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Reevesii. *Reeves' Spirea.* Tall growing; large, double, pure white flowers in late spring. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Salicifolia. *Willow-leaved Spirea.* A native shrub with long, pointed leaves and rose-colored flowers in June and July. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Thunbergii. *Snow Garland, or Thunberg's Spirea.* A beautiful shrub with numerous slender branches forming a dense, feathery bush 3 to 4 feet tall. Flowers white in early spring, covering the plant as with a mantle of snow. Each

2 to 3 feet.....\$o 50 | 3 to 4 feet.....\$o 75

Tomentosa. *Steeplebush, or Hardback.* Foliage green, coated with yellowish or gray down. Flower-spikes pink. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Vanhouttei. *Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath.* A grand, arching shrub of garden origin. Leaves dark green. Flowers white in numerous umbels in late spring. Each

2 to 3 feet\$o 50 | 3 to 4 feet.\$o 75

Stephanandra

Flexuosa. A beautiful shrub 4 feet high, with drooping or arching branches. White feathery flowers and pretty coloring in foliage in fall. 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Symphoricarpos

Coral Berry; Snowberry

Racemosa. *Snowberry.* A very graceful shrub with slender branches and white or pinkish flowers in loose racemes in summer. Berries white, in showy, profuse clusters. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Vulgaris (orbiculatus). *Coral Berry.* Leaves dark green, tinged with purplish red when young. Flowers greenish red. The purplish red berries which remain on the branches all winter, color early in the fall. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Syringa · Lilac

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs with showy, fragrant flowers in early spring and summer. They are among the most popular and beautiful flowering plants and thrive in almost any fertile soil with moderate moisture.

Japonica. *Japanese Lilac.* Eventually forms a small pyramidal tree or tall shrub with broad leaves, bearing yellowish white flowers in large panicles in late June or July. Standards only, 4 to 4½ feet, \$1.50 each.

Persica. *Persian Lilac.* A graceful shrub with slender branches, attaining a height of 8 feet. Native of Persia. Leaves rich green. Flowers pale lilac in broad panicles 3 to 4 inches long, opening in late spring. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Villosa. *Himalayan Lilac.* Upright shrub with stout branches, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet. Native of the Himalayas. Leaves bright green. Flowers pinkish in immense panicles, expanding in late spring. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Vulgaris. *Common Purple Lilac.* Large, upright shrub with heart-shaped, bright green leaves. Flowers deliciously fragrant, shades of lilac-blue and purple. Each

3 to 4 feet.....\$o 75

4 to 5 feet.....\$o 1 00

Vulgaris alba. *Common White Lilac.* The old popular white variety similar to the preceding, differing only in point of color. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Syringa—Named Varieties

Charles X. A strong, rapid grower; trusses rather loose; color reddish purple; single. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Mme. C. Perier. The finest double white Lilac; individual flowers and truss are of immense size; fine for cutting. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Marie Legraye. Creamy white flowers of immense size; bush of dwarf habit; one of the most popular white varieties. 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Vaccinium

Corymbosum. *Swamp Huckleberry, or High-Bush Huckleberry.* Widely distributed from Canada to the Gulf. Green foliage on much-branched, close-growing shrubs. Flowers white or pinkish. Fruit dark blue and edible. Very fine for massing on wet ground. We can supply carload lots. Each

3 to 3½ feet.....\$1 00

3½ to 4 feet.....1 50

Collected plants, price on application.

Viburnum

Arrow-Wood, or High-Bush Cranberry

Hardy shrubs with showy flowers and foliage. Attractive not only when in blossom, but many species produce large clusters of bright or glistening berries and the foliage assumes brilliant and intense color tones in autumn. Thrives best in moist soils in sunny locations.

Acerifolium. *Maple-leaved Viburnum.* Grows 3 to 5 feet high, with upright, slender branches. Bright green leaves fading to handsome purple in fall. Flowers creamy white in flat clusters in late spring. Fruit dark purple. 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Cassinoides. *Witbe Rod.* A free-flowering native shrub of upright habit found growing along our water-sides, for which purpose it is unexcelled. Although at home in moist locations, it does well in the open shrub border. Creamy white flowers in broad, flat clusters followed by pink fruits which change to dark blue. Foliage



Syringa vulgaris (Common Lilac)



Viburnum Carlesii

Viburnum, continued

is beautiful red and purple later in the season. We can supply fine, collected specimens in carload lots.

Nursery-grown plants, 3 to 4 feet.....	Each
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 75
1 1/2 feet.....	\$0 50

Carlesii. *Sweet-scented Snowball.* A rarely beautiful variety, bearing small clusters of delicate pinkish white flowers with a most exquisite perfume. It is a much-branched, spreading shrub, reaching a height of 4 feet and has dull green foliage. 1 1/2 to 2 feet, \$2 each.

Dentatum. *Arrow-wood.* Handsome, bushy shrub, 8 to 12 feet tall. Leaves heart-shaped, bright green, fading with tones of rich purple and red. Profuse; flat clusters of white flowers in late spring. Berries blue-black. Each

3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 75

Lantana. *Wayfaring Tree.* Grows 10 to 15 feet high. Leaves heart-shaped, wrinkled, dark green above and downy beneath. Flowers white in flat-topped clusters usually. Berries bright red changing to black. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Lentago. *Sheepberry.* The foliage is a light, glossy green; flowers creamy white and fragrant. Fruit black. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Opulus. *High-Bush Cranberry.* A shrub 8 to 10 feet high with spreading branches. Leaves bright green. Flowers white in flat clusters in late spring and early summer. Berries showy, bright scarlet, persisting all winter. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Opulus nanum. *Dwarf Cranberry Bush.* A very dwarf, compact shrub. Specimens. Each

1 1/2 ft.....	\$0 75
2 1/2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 50

Opulus sterile. *Common Snowball.* Hardy shrubs with showy flowers produced in large globular clusters. All the flowers are sterile and appear in spring. This old shrub has maintained its popularity for many years, and deservedly so. Each

2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 75

Plicatum. *Japanese Snowball.* The choicest of its class. Pure white, ball-shaped clusters of flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Viburnum, continued

Tomentosum. *Single Japanese Snowball.* Leaves dark green with bronzy margins. Flowers white in flat-topped clusters. Berries red, changing to bluish black. A very attractive shrub that should be included in every planting of any size. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

Weigela (Diervilla)

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs of spreading habit, thriving best in moist, loamy soil, and producing in late spring and early summer great masses of showy flowers.

Amabilis (D. florida). *Rose-colored Weigela.* A free-flowering shrub, 6 feet tall, with numerous spreading branches. Leaves dark green. Flowers rose-colored, large, and showy. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Amabilis candida. Similar to the above, except in point of color. This is the best white, flowering more or less throughout the season. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

Hybrida, Eva Rathke. Very floriferous, growing about 5 to 6 feet high. Flowers large; bright, ruby-carmine. A general favorite. Each

1 1/2 feet.....	\$0 50
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 75

Rosea. The commonest and a favorite, with rosy pink flowers in June. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Rosea nana variegata. *Variegated Weigela.* This is a variegated form of the above, enriching the collection of the fancy-colored foliage group. It is dwarf; the leaves variegated with white. Flowers white or slightly suffused with rose. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each.

Xanthorrhiza

Apiifolia. *Shrubby Yellow-Root.* A low, dense-growing shrub with handsome compound leaves which assume rich tints during the autumn months. Can be used successfully under trees where the shade is dense, but thrives well in the exposed places. 1 to 1 1/2 feet, 50 cts. each. 1 1/2 to 2 feet, 75 cts. each. Special quotations where quantity is desired.

Yucca

Adam's Needle

Filamentosa. A magnificently ornamental hardy subject, with broad, sword-like foliage, bearing branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, bell-shaped flowers during June and July. Strong clumps, 50 cts. each; extra large, 75 cts. each.



Weigela rosea

Hardy Vines and Climbing Plants

Actinidia • Silver Vine

Polygama (arguta). *Dark-leaved Silver Vine.* A very strong-growing vine from Japan, with dark green, lustrous, heart-shaped leaves. Flowers white, with dark purple anthers, produced in nodding clusters in early summer. Fruit yellow. Strong plants, \$1 each.

Akebia

Quinata. *Five-leaved Akebia.* A very ornamental and graceful vine. Flowers rosy-purple, produced in axillary racemes in late spring or early summer. Spicy, cinnamon odor. Fruit, dark purple. Dainty and desirable. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Ampelopsis (Parthenocissus)

Deciduous Creeper

Quinquefolia. *Woodbine, or Virginia Creeper.* A high-climbing vine, clinging to walls or trunks of trees by means of disk-bearing tendrils. Leaves bright green, fading in autumn with gorgeous tones of red and scarlet. Berries blue. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Quinquefolia Engelmannii. *Engelmann's Virginia Creeper.* An improved form of the above but stronger and more robust, having larger foliage. Very desirable. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Veitchii. *Japanese or Boston Ivy.* A graceful vine, closely clinging to walls by means of disk-bearing tendrils. Leaves glossy green, coloring brilliantly in autumn. Berries blue. This is undoubtedly the best vine for covering walls and stonework. Prune close to the ground when planting. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.



Flowers of Bignonia radicans

Aristolochia • Dutchman's Pipe

Sipho (macrophylla). A grand, tropical-looking hardy vine producing a splendid shade. Leaves very broad and large; bright green. Flowers purplish and yellow-green, resembling a Dutch tobacco pipe.

	Each	Doz.
Strong plants.....	\$1 00	\$10 00

Bignonia

Tecoma, or Trumpet Vine

Radicans. *Scarlet Trumpet Vine.* This is our native species, bearing vivid scarlet flower-clusters from July to September. Grows very high and rapidly. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Sanguinea præcox. This is a desirable acquisition where winters are not too severe. Large, brilliant dark purple trusses of flowers. Very handsome. 50 cts. each.

Celastrus • Bittersweet

Orbiculatus. *Oriental Bittersweet.* A rapid-climbing plant with orange-yellow flowers and crimson seeds; first-class for trellises. 75 cts. each.

Scandens. *American Bittersweet.* A native climbing vine. Capsules orange-yellow with crimson arils, persisting throughout the winter. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Clematis

Paniculata. *Japanese Clematis, or Virgin's Bower.* A vigorous climber from Japan with long stems; well adapted for covering purposes. Flowers white and fragrant; profusely borne in terminal panicles practically covering the upper portions of the vines in late summer and early fall. Fine. Should be used wherever vines are desired. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Extra-heavy, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

The Large-flowering Clematis

Prices for all varieties, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Double white; fragrant.
Henryi. Large-flowering white. Flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter.

Jackmannii. Velvety purple. Free flowering. The most popular variety.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Beautiful satiny pink.

Ramona. Light blue; very fine.

Sieboldii. Blue; very pretty.

Ville de Lyon. New. Very large, wine-red flowers.

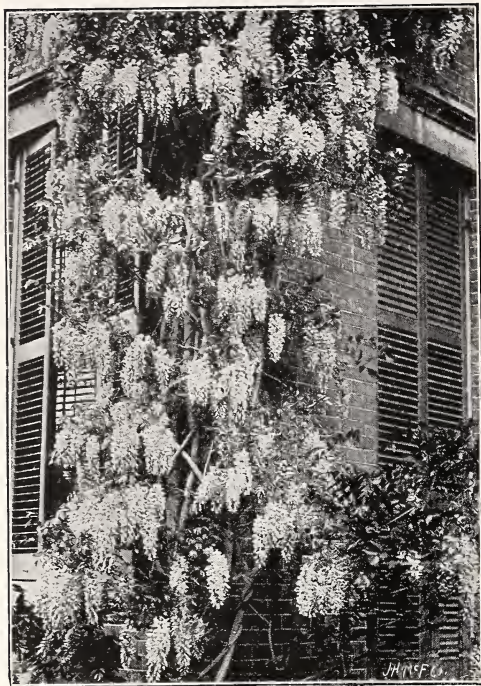
Euonymus

The Climbing Euonymus

Arborescens (vegeta). *Evergreen Euonymus.* An evergreen species with large, rounded, glossy leaves. It clings to rocks, walls and trees for which it makes a splendid cover but if given no support, it forms good-sized clumps which are very pretty in the broad-leaved evergreen group. A very valuable acquisition. 50c. ea.

Carrierei. Low-growing, with spreading branches and shiny green leaves. Strong, pot-grown plants. 50 cts. each.

Minima (Kewensis). Evergreen. A very neat variety of recent introduction. Very small, dark green leaves with a white midrib. Clings closely to any object and is very valuable as a rock-plant and ground-cover. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. Large, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Wistaria sinensis

Euonymus, continued

Radicans. *Climbing Euonymus.* A good vine from Japan with small, rich green, persistent foliage. Being of rather slow growth, it is adapted to covering low walls. It is sometimes used as a hedging, like boxwood, and can be clipped. This treatment does not injure the plant. Large plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Radicans fol. var. *Variegated Climbing Euonymus.* A form of the foregoing, the leaves variegated with silvery white. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Hedera · Ivy

Helix. *English Ivy.* Dark green leaves of exquisite outline and beauty. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100; extra-large, from pots, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Lonicera Climbing Honeysuckle

Prices of all varieties, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100

Halliana. *Hall's Honeysuckle.* A rampant, nearly evergreen climber with stems 12 to 15 feet long. Flowers white, changing to yellow; deliciously fragrant; borne in great profusion in summer and occasionally in the autumn. One of the best for trellises and ground-cover.

Henryi. Half evergreen climber, excellent for trellises or as ground-cover; flowers long, dull, purplish or yellowish red.

Reticulata aurea. *Variegated Honeysuckle.* Very hardy, vigorous, and showy vine; variegated yellow and green.

Sempervirens. *Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle.* A high-climbing variety with stems 10 to 15 feet long. Flowers scarlet, 2 inches long, profuse and very showy; followed by scarlet berries.

Periploca · Silk Vine

Græca. Twining stems, 20 to 30 feet long, clothed with numerous large, dark green and glossy leaves. Flowers brownish purple inside the margins, reverse side greenish. Borne in loose, long-stemmed cymes. 75 cts. each.

Wistaria

Floribunda brachybotrys. A short-clustered Japanese species with purple flowers and silky leaflets. 1½ feet, 50 cts. each.

Multijuga. Japanese Wistaria. A vigorous, tall-growing vine with bright green foliage, widely cultivated in Japan but of Chinese origin. Flowers light purple, in drooping racemes from 1 to 3 feet long. Extra-large plants, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Sinensis (Glycine sinensis). *Chinese Wistaria.* Rapid growing, with handsome foliage and flowers. Flowers pea-shaped, purplish, profusely borne in drooping clusters 7 to 12 inches long, opening in mid-spring. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Sinensis alba (Glycine sinensis alba). A pure white form of the above. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.



Lonicera Halliana



WE HAVE not included in this catalogue our stock of Palms, Ferns, and Stovehouse Plants, to which we devote considerable space, for the reason that sizes and prices vary so much during the year.

We grow *Dracænas* and *Pandanus* in quantity, and these, with the varied assortment carried by our Stovehouse Plant Department, enable us to offer very fine collections for conservatory and private greenhouse use.

We should be pleased to submit lists with prices, or better still, would appreciate the opportunity to show these various items to our friends and customers here at the place.

These departments are well qualified to serve you.

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